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DEMOCRATS REJECT PROPOSED CHANGE IN ARTICLE TEN

Senator Hitchcock Says Treaty Modification by Republicans Is Not a Compromise but a Demand for Surrender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

First overtures from Republican leaders yesterday for a compromise on the reservation to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations were summarily rejected by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader. The battle for ratification of the Treaty has centered down to the probability of an agreement on Article X, "the heart of the covenant," and the compromise offered was framed as an opening wedge to break the deadlock between Mr. Hitchcock and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader.

Senator Hitchcock declared that the proposed modification which was informally submitted to him was not a compromise but a demand for "surrender." He insisted that, to all intents and purposes, it carried all the odium attached to the Lodge reservation in inner administration circles. The aim of those senators who framed the compromise was to secure a rapprochement on this vital point before the fight was taken to the floor.

Senator Lodge, who is determined that the substance of the pivotal reservation shall not be changed, accepted the new draft tentatively and agreed to use his influence to get it accepted by the rank and file of his "middle-ground" followers within the Republican ranks. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, drafted the proposal submitted to Senator Hitchcock and to which the latter refused to agree.

While preparations were under way for a final fight on the Article X reservation, Mr. Hitchcock sought the advice of the President as to how far he should go in compromising with the Republican opposition. The policy of the minority leader apparently precludes an agreement on reservations unless the consent of the President has first been secured.

Text of Proposed Reservation

Following is the text of the proposal which the Nebraska senator declared was in effect a demand for surrender:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve, by the use of its military or naval forces, or by the economic boycott, or by any other means, the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war, shall, by act or joint resolution, so provide.

"Not a Compromise, but a Surrender"

"The reservation is not a compromise, but a surrender," said Senator Hitchcock. "It is put in a much more obnoxious form than the reservation considered by the bipartisan conference, which the President said was not acceptable to him. It is simply the Lodge reservation under another wording. Its acceptance would eliminate every weapon the United States has to give its moral support to the decisions of the League."

Rumors that President Wilson was in a more yielding mood and had changed his attitude to a considerable extent since his Jackson Day ultimatum were heavily discounted by Senator Hitchcock. He did not believe, he asserted, that the President has reached the point where he is prepared to accept whatever compromise the Democratic senators are able to secure in the coming fight on the floor of the Senate.

President's Policy to Clarify

The minority leader refused to anticipate what would be the result of failure on the part of the Administration senators to accept the best possible terms that they can secure in the coming showdown. His policy now is to work for "interpretive" reservations, which, as he and President Wilson interpret that phrase, would merely clarify and not modify the obligations which the United States undertakes in entering the League of Nations.

Speaking of the modification of the Lodge Article X reservation, Senator Lenroot, its author, said:

"I did not understand from the President's letter that the President surrendered to the extent that he would accept any reservation on Article X. I understand that the President for the first time said that he would accept certain reservations. The reservation was drafted at a meeting of the mild reservationists, and Senator Lodge has agreed to it. It will receive the support of practically all the Republicans except the irreconcilables."

He said that he did not know the extent of the Democratic support the compromise reservation would receive, but that he expected many Democrats would vote for it, judging from their talks with him.

BOSTON MAYOR AND EAMONN DE VALERA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, yesterday issued the following statement in reply to many inquiries following reports that he would not receive Eamonn de Valera should Mr. de Valera again visit this city:

"I have not been asked to receive Mr. de Valera, nor have I been asked to accord him recognition in any capacity which would conflict with the international amenities and established diplomatic custom that give the Government of the United States exclusive control of international affairs between citizens of the United States and other nationalities. Mr. de Valera did not raise the question of nationality during his visit last year, and I do not contemplate that he will now."

"However deeply the American people may sympathize with the struggle for liberty in other lands, they cannot permit their citizenship and their obligations to the United States to be forgotten."

"If de Valera does come here and calls on me, I shall be glad to renew the acquaintance I made with him last year. . . . I will, as I have done to other Irishmen who have been here recently, give him my cordial personal greeting."

When Mr. de Valera visited Boston last summer, Mayor Peters was away and he was received by the acting Mayor, Francis J. W. Ford.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETS IN LONDON

First Business Session Is Held in St. James Palace—Public Attendance Small—Chairman Deplores America's Absence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The League of Nations held its first business session in St. James Palace today, in the palace picture gallery, a long, spacious apartment hung with portraits of a score or more of the kings of England. The democratic nature of the proceedings was in marked contrast to the autocratic environment, and the event seemed typical of the passing of the old dispensation.

The chamber is admirably suited to such gatherings and provided space for the delegates, who were placed round the baize (table, with, directly under Henry VIII's portrait, the press seated at a table running the whole length of the room, and about 150 invited guests. The public attendance was markedly small, little of the accommodation reserved for the public being occupied.

A. J. Balfour, the British representative on the League council, welcomed the delegates, expressing with obvious sincerity regret that there were only eight delegates when there should have been nine and fervently hoping that the difficulties preventing the United States from collaborating would shortly be removed. Leon Bourgeois, the French representative, associated himself with this and Mr. Balfour was then elected to the chair.

The chairman's speech stated that the delegates, while favoring publicity, felt it would handicap the necessary frankness of discussion and had, therefore, decided to split into committees, which would deliberate privately and communicate the results to the public in plenary session. The committees would sit this afternoon and tomorrow, and he anticipated that the next plenary meeting would be on Friday. The proceedings then terminated, having lasted under half an hour.

The council gave the impression of a businesslike intentness, and it is noteworthy that it is moving along parliamentary lines. Today may, therefore, have witnessed the establishment of real world-parliament, and if the rest of the nations are speedily brought in and certain sections take the League seriously, much may be done through this organization to free the world from the curse of war, the hope of which motivates millions of the fighting men. The League has serious flaws, but to many seem the only alternative to a repetition of the tragedy of the recent war on a vastly larger scale.

SIR LYNDEN MACASSEY AT DOCKERS' INQUIRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The court of inquiry into the dockers' case, under the chairmanship of Lord Shaw, reassembled today when Sir Lynden Macassey continued his speech for the employers, giving reasons in support of the district rate rather than the national wage minimum. He showed how differential rates had arisen and contended that the result of introducing the 16s. a day minimum would be simply to lift up the whole differential system of wages.

Sir Lynden maintained that there was no case for a uniform national minimum, or for attempting to lay down a minimum for each portion on the basis of the cost of living. He submitted that what the court had to do was to examine the rates as they existed today in different districts and see whether they were adequate,

WOMEN EXPECT TO VOTE IN PRIMARIES

Ratification by the Last Six States Needed Is Looked for This Month—Suffrage Association Plans Last Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment has a good chance of being ratified before the beginning of the spring primaries in March, in the belief of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Arizona and New Mexico are expected to ratify the Anthony Amendment this week. Oklahoma's Governor has promised to call a special session within 30 days from February 6. These three would bring the number of ratifying states up to 33, and Washington and two eastern states are expected to be the last of the equal suffrage states to ratify the amendment. Suffragists have been hoping that Sunday, February 15, when they celebrate the centenary of their pioneer leader, Susan B. Anthony, might also see the celebration of their final victory.

At the fifty-first annual convention of the association, which opens in Chicago today, and which is expected to be the last suffrage convention held in the United States, distinguished service certificates are to be presented to active workers in the fight for woman suffrage, and a "receiver" appointed for winding up the association affairs preparatory to its going out of business.

The chief business of the convention will be the determination of the part to be taken by women voters in the coming presidential election, the working out of a legislative program, and the election of a national president for the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, having refused to be a candidate for that office, Mrs. Catt's call to the convention reads:

"Arise, women voters of east and west, and North and South, in this your union together, strong of heart, fearless of spirit; let the nation hear you pledge all that you have and all that you are to a new crusade—a crusade that shall not end until the electorate of the Republic is intelligent, clean, and loyal."

Interview With Mrs. Catt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ratification of the suffrage amendment within a very short time is assured, declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in commenting on the fact that the convention of the association, which opens here today, has been announced as the last convention of the organization.

Those who do not know what is being done toward ratification of the federal amendment may think there is some doubt about early ratification, but Mrs. Catt declared that the suffrage leaders had confidential information which made them positive that ratification would be completed soon.

The first presidential primary will be held on March 9 in New Hampshire, which has ratified, and an effort is being put forth, said Mrs. Catt, to secure ratification in time to permit the women of New Hampshire to take part in the primaries.

Mrs. Catt declared it probable that the present association would merge into the League of Women Voters. This organization was planned to stimulate political education among women and to secure legislation, which suffragists believe necessary for the betterment of political conditions.

Schools will be conducted to instruct teachers in political matters,

the first to be held at the close of the convention. Each state is expected to take up the task and carry on political instruction.

Suffrage Session Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—We hope to be able to announce to the National Suffrage Convention that Connecticut will call a special session to consider ratification of the suffrage amendment," said Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut association, before she left Hartford on her way to the Victory Convention in Chicago. She pointed out that the men's Republican ratification committee was very active in behalf of a special session. In suffrage quarters, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma are expected to give favorable action this week. Others regarded as possibilities are Washington, Vermont, Tennessee, and Maryland.

Arizona Plans Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—The Arizona Legislature meets in a special session today for the sole purpose of ratifying the federal suffrage amendment.

The measure will be introduced by

one of the four women members of the House of Representatives. The Senate has no women members. Women are also to fill all clerical positions,

the Governor having offered the services of 20 attachés already on the state pay roll. The sessions will last three days.

BOLSHEVIST PLANS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Supreme Soviet of National Economics has decided to organize a special Chief Department of State Transport with executive powers. Its first task will be the creation of transport and forwarding agencies with frontier posts in Estonia and Petrograd, and it has begun the registration of all nationalized transport undertakings in Siberia and Turkestan, which will play an important part in the trade exchange with other countries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Director-General of Railroads

Refers Controversy With Employees to Mr. Wilson at Request of Union Representatives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

PRESIDENT TO ACT ON WAGE DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

There has been marked reticence on both sides with regard to the specific demands of the employees and the counter propositions of Mr. Hines.

When the wage increases were first

asked last July Mr. Hines estimated that they would add a total of \$800,000,000 a year to the pay roll of the railroads for 2,000,000 employees.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday)—

Final decision on the demands of 14 unions of railroad employees for increased wages will be given by President Wilson, to whom the whole controversy between the employees and the United States Railroad Administration was referred last night. The conferences, according to spokesmen of both sides, have been friendly, but Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said he was unable, just prior to relinquishment of federal control, to agree to their demands.

How long President Wilson will take to consider the representations of the employees and of Mr. Hines was not

conjectured officially last night. In a general way he has been kept informed of the progress of negotiations, and so it is expected that he will make an early decision, possibly by the end of this week. He will then either summon representatives of the unions to the White House to receive his award, or deliver it through Mr. Hines.

Maintenance of Way Demands

In the meantime, the special demand of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees for an increase in pay, failing to obtain which they will strike on Tuesday next, will be considered by Mr. Hines today in conference with a committee of 10 representatives of the union who came to Washington from Detroit, Michigan, to notify him of the intention to strike and the terms on which such action could be avoided.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, conferred with Mr. Hines yesterday on the legal phase of the proposed strike. After this conference, Mr. Palmer would not say whether the government would resort to the use of the injunction, as in the bituminous coal strike, but both the Lever Act and the act creating the United States Railroad Administration were said to be applicable.

"I am hopeful," said Mr. Palmer, "that the difficulty between the Railroad Administration and the maintenance of way employees will be straightened out before the date on which the strike is announced to begin."

Coal lands are to be divided into 40-acre tracts or multiples of that amount, as the Secretary of the Interior finds most convenient for efficient mining purposes, no tract, however, to exceed 2560 acres. He is to offer these lands from time to time for leasing as seems best in his judgment, and shall dispose of the leases by competitive bidding or such other methods as may be deemed advisable under certain regulations.

The rights to develop the minerals will be given to individuals under leases, the proceeds of rentals and royalties being divided between the states in which the minerals are found and the federal government. The government's share is to be applied mainly to the reclamation fund for the benefit of future irrigation projects, a certain proportion being used for roads and schools.

Further than this, neither Mr. Palmer nor Mr. Hines would go, but there was manifest in official circles a degree of optimism. Among the leaders of the railroad employees other than of the maintenance of way employees, and, to a lesser degree, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, a disposition to reach an amicable agreement was evident.

Mr. Hines' Statement

The request to place the issues before President Wilson for final adjudication was made by the representatives of the employees. Mr. Hines last night issued the following announcement of the move:

"Since February 3, the Director-General has had frequent conferences with the chief executives of the railroad labor organizations for the purpose of devising means for disposing of the pending claims for wage increases. During these conferences the executives of the labor organizations have expressed their views with great ability and frankness. The Director-General has not been able to agree with them as to how the problem should be disposed of, in view of the early termination of federal control, and is now laying before the President the representations of the executives of the organizations, and also his own report, for the purpose of obtaining the President's decision in the premises.

"In any event, the conferences have been decidedly helpful in bringing out a clearer development as to the real issues involved, and as to the character of evidence pertinent to those

of the trial of Joseph Caillaux.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The trial of the former Premier, Joseph Caillaux, for conspiring to bring about a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany will open before the

Senate, sitting as a high court, on February 17.

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could not be restored without putting Russia, with all her strength and resources, "into circulation."

Bolshevism Not Democracy

Bolshevism was possibly efficient, said the Premier, but it was not democracy, and Russia must be restored under an anti-Bolshevist regime.

"Bolshevism cannot be crushed by force of arms," continued the Premier. "I held that opinion a year ago, but my advice, tendered on that assumption to the warring factions, was declined. It was necessary to give the anti-Bolshevist a chance to recover Russia, but they failed. The failure was not due to lack of equipment, but to more fundamental causes."

The Premier contended that the suggested "ring of fire" to crush the Bolsheviks was impossible because it was doubtful whether Finland would consent, and the Baltic states, he pointed out, were making peace with Russia, while Rumania was really engaged in watching the Hungarian front, and the Japanese were disinclined toward the idea. Moreover, he added, neither France, the United States, Italy, nor Great Britain was willing to provide the funds.

"Until," added the Premier, "they are assured that the Bolsheviks have dropped the methods of barbarism in favor of civilized government, no civilized community in the world is prepared to make peace with them. Further, there is no established government possessing the right to speak for the whole of European Russia. We failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade."

Influence of Commerce

Commerce has a sobering influence. There is nothing to fear from a Bolshevik invasion of surrounding countries or the Middle East, because the Bolsheviks cannot organize a powerful army. I believe that trading will bring to an end the ferocity, rapine, and cruelties of Bolshevikism more surely than any other method, and Europe hardly needs what Russia is able to supply but cannot supply with contending armies moving across her borders.

"The dangers are not all in Russia; they are here at home. I speak with knowledge, with apprehension, and responsibility, and I warn the House that in the face of things which may happen we must use every legitimate weapon. We must fight anarchy with abundance."

Lord Grey's Letter Approved

Baron Charnwood, seconding the address of thanks in the House of Lords yesterday, for the King's speech, expressed approval of the recent letter of Viscount Grey, British Ambassador at Washington, with regard to the position of the United States on the Peace Treaty. He said: "We must allow the American people to choose their own path. I am convinced, despite recent misleading appearances, that we may confidently anticipate increasing participation by the United States in the world's affairs."

Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, concurred with Baron Charnwood. Alluding then to the delay in the peace settlement with Turkey, he referred to European anxiety that the United States share in the settlement of these regions.

"This anxiety," said Lord Curzon, "is quite unselfish and sincere. I believe that every one of the great powers would have abandoned the greater part of its individual ambition if it could be persuaded that America would come in and bear her share of the burden as mandatory for the whole Turkish Empire."

"I won't say a word in criticism, still less in derogation, of America's attitude. We may feel disappointed, but America has a traditional policy which we ought to endeavor to understand and respect. She desires to keep free from entanglements and she is the best judge of her own policy. But her refusal undoubtedly increased the responsibilities of those left."

"If a mandate is confined to England I think it is too late to talk of limiting our activities to Mesopotamia, to the vilayet of Basra and bear no share in the future control of Baghdad. I am convinced that any attempt to retire thence would be received with absolute dismay in the country itself."

British Evacuating Batum

London, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that the British were evacuating Batum.

REGENT'S TEMPORARY POWERS IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—Legislation defining the powers of the temporary regent who is to be appointed by the Hungarian Government is being drafted for presentation in the National Assembly.

He will be authorized to act only in the name of the assembly in promulgating its decisions, but he will not have the right of veto. The assembly is defined as the supreme authority, embodying both King and Parliament, until constitutional Parliament is elected. The object of the law is to prevent the regent from usurping the throne.

RECEIPTS OF FRENCH TREASURY

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The receipts of the French Treasury for the month of January, 1920, totaled 555,449,900 francs, as compared with 533,838,800 francs in January, 1919, and the budget estimate of 628,053,000 francs, showing an increase over January of last year of 351,611,100 francs and over the budget estimate of 257,366,900 francs. These official figures were made public by the Ministry of Finance today.

BARCELONA STRIKERS RETURN

BARCELONA, Spain (Monday)—A total of 31,874 men who had been on strike resumed work today. The remainder are expected to return this week.

PLEBISCITE VOTE FROM SCHLESWIG

Latest Reports Indicate That Denmark Has Secured 72,733 Votes Against 24,793 for Germany in the First Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Schleswig has been of late much exercised over the approaching plebiscite, which was to take place under the terms of the Peace Treaty in the first and second zones. So far as the latest reports indicate, the results of the plebiscite, which was held yesterday, show that Denmark secured 72,733 votes against 24,793 for Germany in the first zone, and only a few districts have not been heard from.

The provinces of Schleswig and Holstein were taken from Denmark by Prussia after the war of 1864. The Danes have never taken kindly to the German rule, and although there has been a large influx of Germans during

expansion of trade. Manufacturers, he said, should set aside some proportion of their output for export purposes. The expansion of British trade in the East and in South America, where there was wide field for British products, would go far toward rectifying the exchanges.

A motion moved by Max Muspratt was carried, declaring that the only remedy for the present high prices was for the government to remove as far as possible all restrictions upon trade and to encourage the greatest possible development of protection and distribution through normal channels.

A resolution in support of immediate international action to avoid universal economic chaos in Europe, which was moved by R. H. Brand, was also adopted.

JUGO-SLAVIA IS STILL DENIED DANUBE'S USE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Tuesday)—A semi-official statement issued in Belgrade states that, despite the internationalization of the Danube, proclaimed in the Treaty of Versailles

HIGHER RAILWAY FARES OPPOSED

British Labor Party Executive Against Increases, as Housing Development May Be Checked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Labor Party executive dealt with important questions at its meetings on Monday and Tuesday, when it decided to urge local organizations to discuss and support the movement to receive into English homes the suffering children of Central Europe, and a resolution was passed demanding the release of military and naval prisoners.

It was further decided to ask for Labor representation on the Reparation Commission; and a resolution was also adopted in favor of powers being given for the disposal of surplus government stores through the local authorities. A memorandum was adopted on special leave being granted to civil servants taking up parliamentary candidates.

Mrs. Philip Snowden was appointed the fraternal delegate to the French Socialist Party congress at Strasbourg on February 25. She was also appointed the party's representative on the Central Union of the "Save the Children Fund," to meet at Geneva this month.

It was agreed to ask the Trade Union Congress' parliamentary committee to oppose the railway bills conferring power to increase fares. The executive specially opposed increases in the workmen's fares, owing to the probable effect in blocking housing development in Outer London and elsewhere. The parliamentary committee will also be asked to join the appeal to the Labor movement to celebrate May 1 as Labor Day.

SECRETARY LANSING'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, issued the following statement on Lincoln Day:

"The memory of Lincoln, of his humble origin, of his attainment to the highest honor in the gift of his fellow-countrymen, of his unsurpassed service to the Republic, and of his character as a man and as a public servant, is one of the greatest spiritual assets of this nation.

"It is in turning our thoughts to the career of this great American that we learn the true meaning of patriotism and gain a true conception of the opportunities which America offers to those who, inspired by lofty ideals, press onward along the path of unselfish public service.

"In commemorating the birth of Abraham Lincoln, we do honor to the American spirit of which he is the personification. He is the typical American for future generations, the inspiration to us all to forget self in devotion to our country and to the eternal principles of liberty and of justice which are the life blood of the nation."

POLISH POLICY AS TO BOLSHEVIST PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Polish official wireless message transmits a statement made to members of the press by the Foreign Minister, Stanislas Patek, concerning the question of peace with Soviet Russia. Mr. Patek insisted that the Polish Government's policy is preeminently pacific and that the Poles are waging war merely because compelled to do so by circumstances, whereas tremendous tasks await them in the shape of the organization of the interior and the reconstruction of industry.

Poland's military position, he continued, is everywhere excellent, and the provisioning is entirely satisfactory, and in this connection he denied that any of the Allies, except the United States, have ever refused to furnish the supplies promised to the Polish Army. The Polish Government, Mr. Patek concluded, will work out its peace conditions in collaboration with the Allies, but "in any case Poland will want to profit by the military situation on the eastern front to obtain conditions which will guarantee her an important basis for development."

The "Freiheit" declares further that the "war criminals" been punished by the German Government, the question would not now have arisen. It says that the old junker and reactionary elements now dominate in Germany. On the other hand, a radical Socialist journal condemns the entire proposal as being entirely opposed to justice and says that no German Government could agree to it.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung," on the other hand, the government organ, says that Germany cannot compromise and will not hand over the "war criminals."

GERMAN SOCIALIST PAPERS' COMMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Remarkable leading articles appear tonight in the radical Socialist and Communist newspapers, which the government allowed to be printed after a month's suppression.

The statement adds that Rumania has already protested against the existing situation and a note should be forthcoming from the Jugo-Slav Government also.

Now that the time is approaching for the evacuation of the German troops, a large number of German officials are beginning to leave, and army and naval stores are being removed prior to the arrival of the allied troops. The presence of British naval officers in the streets is bringing home to the German inhabitants more than anything else the meaning of the terms of the Peace Treaty.

The voting in the first zone was to take place en masse three weeks after the evacuation of the German troops; while in the second zone the voting is to be by communes and is to be held five weeks after the voting in the first zone. The International Commission will settle the final frontier line.

The town of Flensburg in the second zone is the chief point of interest. It is a town of 70,000 inhabitants of whom the majority are Germans. Under German development, this town may well become a rival to Copenhagen. The Danes therefore see that its retention by Germany may largely offset the value of the other portions of the zone which may vote in favor of returning to Denmark.

In Denmark there has been considerable controversy centering around the fate of Flensburg, and the refusal of the Zahle Cabinet to demand the evacuation of the third zone. This zone is largely populated by Germans and some Danish authorities are of opinion that the inhabitants might vote in favor of Denmark in order to escape the heavy war taxation which they will have to pay should they vote in favor of remaining under the German flag. This zone might therefore be a source of weakness rather than of strength to Denmark.

RETROCESSION ASKED OF MAURITIUS ISLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—The council of the Society of Colonial and Naval Studies, which has been considering the demands made by the French inhabitants of the Island of Mauritius, through their authorized representatives, that they be returned to their native country, has asked the French Government to obtain from the British Government a retrocession to France of the islands of Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Seychelles.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS' REMOVAL IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An important two-day national conference of manufacturers and producers opened in London today under the presidency of Peter Rylands, president of the Federation of British Industries, who said that while the present economic and industrial position was anxious, there was no cause for dismay, but there was need for the strictest economy and utmost production.

On the motion of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., a resolution was passed pointing out that an improvement in the exchange value of the pound sterling could be assisted by an ex-

change with Buenos Aires. Antofagasta is the northernmost port of Chile. The only railroads from the port run down the coast to Valparaiso, and while Argentine roads enter the Chilean Province of Salta, to the east of Antofagasta, the port is entirely cut off by rail from this region. Construction of the connecting road, which would be about 400 miles long, would mean cutting two days from the present traveling time for mail and passengers between the United States and Buenos Aires, via the west coast, reducing the long hauls and enormous freight charges on raw materials from Argentina, including sugar, from the northern provinces bound for the United States.

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ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST PERU

Anti-Government Men in United States Said to Be Organizing an Expedition in Mexico

LIMA, Peru—Charges declared to be backed by United States Government information that attempts are being made by anti-government Peruvians in the United States to organize an expedition in Mexico for a revolutionary attempt in Peru are made in a message from Eduardo Higgins, Peruvian Consul-General in New York, to the government here, according to the "Tiempo," a semi-official government organ.

The agent is to involve attempts to bring Chilean and Bolivian interests into the conspiracy. Consul-General Higgins' cable message is given by the "Tiempo" verbatim, as follows:

"An agent of the Department of Justice in Washington called at this consulate last night and informed me officially that information had been received that Peruvian enemies to the government and resident in New York were trying to obtain arms and men in Mexico for the purpose of landing in Peru. The agent told me the information also was to the effect that the aforesaid Peruvians were endeavoring to arrange with former President Montes of Bolivia and the Government of Chile to support the movement to disturb the public peace of Peru.

The agent called on some of the conspirators and advised them that if further complaints were made against them the American Government would deport them to Peru, according to law, as subject to trial before the courts in the United States."

When inquiries were made by President Leguia regarding the foregoing, the President declared that the information in Consul-General Higgins' telegram was amply corroborated by private advices received from other sources.

new French Premier, was approved by the Council of Ministers today. Mr. de Staunac, former French Minister to Rumania, was named to succeed Mr. Alapetit as Ambassador to Spain. It is said these changes will appear in the "Journal Officiel" as soon as King Alfonso approves the appointment of Mr. de Staunac.

ANTHONY AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BOISE, Idaho—The federal suffrage amendment was ratified yesterday by both houses of the Idaho Legislature, meeting simultaneously in a special session of but half a day. No other business was transacted at the session. The vote was unanimous in the House. Six voted against the resolution in the Senate.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 30.

Number that stand against, 5.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 6.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 18, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 18, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.

MAINE—November 5, 1919.

NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.

SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.

KENTUCKY—January



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Tramp Once More

Itinerant hawkers, street "tricksters" and the vagrant class are on the increase. Rowton houses are full. Masters of casual wards in different parts of England are reporting a plentiful crop of "hoboes" for whom they provide lodging. And so it would appear that the war has been no more successful in driving the tramp from the roads than that "all-sweeping besom of societarian reformation" of which Lamb so much disapproved. There are tramps and tramps, of course; there is the tramp from choice and the tramp from hard necessity, but whether he takes to the road or is forced on to it he may in either case be peer or pauper. The call of the road is heard and the response comes as delightedly from silk and satin as cotton and rags. Its lure is a good deal more primitive than class, though productive of varieties among its brotherhood. The after-war tramp is one of them. He has his own characteristics, being described often as an unlicensed hawker of worthless articles, a fellow living by his wits, as in fact, maybe he is maligned, a worthless imitation of the old hawker whose tray was a legitimate blessing of the country-side. But even the 1920 variety of the ancient brotherhood may produce tramps—and tramps.

The Ports of Finland

Conversation in Abo, one may readily believe by report from Finland, is finding daily food in the superior claims of that town over the town of Hango to become the important winter harbor of Finland, and conversation in Hango is equally busy with the superior claims of Hango over Abo. Abo, Hango, and Helsingfors are Finland's three ice-free winter ports, which means that ice breakers are necessary to keep them open, and the statistics of the past are said to prove that the trade of the future will provide both Abo and Hango with all the shipping they can handle. But both harbors need improvement, and each town evidently feels that its own harbor should be attended to first. The larger seagoing steamships, for example, cannot now enter Abo, and the townsfolk naturally feel that the project for making their part a first-class harbor should be put through as soon as possible; but the townsfolk of Hango are arguing that the many islands surrounding Abo make the work of ice breaking much more expensive than in their own harbor, and that Hango is, therefore, the port that should logically receive first attention. Nor, one may believe, is Hango as enthusiastic as it might be over the possibilities of a ferry from Abo to the Swedish harbor of Kapelskar, something over 130 miles away, and also under discussion as the possible terminal for a new railway line in Sweden. As a matter of fact, the shipping interests insist that the State should deepen all three harbors, Helsingfors, Abo, and Hango, and provide powerful enough ice breakers to keep them open.

A Jewish Ship in Commission

Once more a merchant ship from Palestine is plying the Mediterranean, touching at Tyre and Sidon, at Haifa and Jaffa and Gaza. From her mast-head flies the blue-white flag of Zion. The Hecholitz, which being translated means "Pioneer," recently launched at Jaffa, is the first of a Jewish fleet of merchantmen, owned and named by Jews, which the Zionist Organization of America hopes soon to see engaged in a lively coastwise trade as were the galleys of the Phoenicians, with their squat sails and many rowers, in the days of the glory of Tyre and Sidon. Two Italian warships in the harbor saluted the Hecholitz as she sailed forth on her way along the Palestine coast, and across to ports in Egypt. By means of a Palestine restoration fund of \$10,000,000 planned for, the organization hopes to improve the harbor of Haifa and make that city the most important city of the Near East with commercial and maritime prosperity.

As to Khaki

It may not generally be known that Sir George D. Ramsay was largely responsible for the general introduction of khaki in the British Army, that color which is now so much used in other armies. The word "khaki," as writers have often pointed out, is not the name of a cloth, but of its color. The word is Urdu (Persian), meaning "dusty." At first the material was a cotton drill, as that was best adapted to the Indian climate, but with the recognition of its practical value in the field and for campaigning work, uniforms for cooler climates were

dyed this color. Its use is not strictly speaking a novel thing, as the Guide Corps in India in 1845 were given it, and in the Mutiny it was not unknown. Its use became widespread in the Sudan and Africa from 1883-1898, and now is virtually universal in the British Army. The French colonial troops and zouaves wore it a great deal in the great war, while the Germans wore a field gray, of a most dreary neutral tint.

Australian Small Notes

Though the 10-shilling note has become popular in Australia, no attempt has been made to introduce a medium of exchange equivalent to the dollar bill. The high cost of silver, however, is rendering it prohibitive for coinage purposes, unless a durable ringing coin difficult to counterfeit can be produced with a small percentage of silver. While the Commonwealth mint is endeavoring to solve the problem of percentage everything is in readiness for the immediate issue of five-shilling bank notes by the Federal Treasury. There is no apparent reason why these notes should not become popular at once and restrict the use of silver to the half crown and smaller denominations, though again, nickel coinage is likely to supersede silver even there.

Commerce in the Antarctic

Events moved forward the other day toward the commercial exploitation of the Antarctic when representatives of the British Ministry of the Air, the governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the Royal Society met at the Mansion House on invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to discuss the plans for the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, which will leave England early next summer. J. L. Cope, who will lead the expedition, outlined its methods and purposes, and his hearers may very well have been impressed by the way in which such modern inventions as wireless communication and successful aviation come in to help and make possible the commercial development of what has so long been considered a hopelessly remote region. For commercial development is the purpose of the expedition. It will determine the position and extent of mineral and other deposits of economic value, gather data concerning the localities and migrations of whales with a view to creating a new whaling industry, investigate meteorological and magnetic conditions in the Ross Sea and at Cape Ann (Enderby Land) in connection with their influence on Australasia and South Africa, and circumnavigate the Antarctic continent. The total cost of the expedition, says The Times Trade Supplement, is estimated at about £150,000; and it is probable that an attempt will be made to fly to the pole. The significant thing, however, is that the pole is not the important objective of the expedition, and that the motive of exploration to add to human knowledge has here been superseded by that of opening up the Antarctic to commerce and industry.

The "Go Slow" Strike

Japanese laborers seem to have discovered and put in practice something new in the relations of employer and employee, the "go slow" strike, and a writer in the Japan Advertiser, examining this form of protest against what the workers in any given plant have decided is an undesirable state of affairs, finds it interestingly characteristic of Japanese ways of thinking and acting. The "go slow" strike, which was not long ago effectively employed by some 17,000 employees at the Kawasaki dockyard, differs radically from the "walk out" of laborers that marks the beginning of a strike in western nations, for the Japanese laborers walk in as usual in the morning, but having arrived they calmly and unanimously "go slow" by refusing to work. The resulting situation, says the analyst, appeals to something which each side recognizes, "the feeling of loyalty on the one hand and of responsibility on the other, both well-marked features of the national character as it has been developed by a paternal-feudal system. To go to the factory, loyal and ready to work if only conditions are made just and fair, seems to the Japanese a nobler attitude than that of the arrogant western individualist who walks out and refuses to work except on his own terms."

Chinese laborers in the war zone, one seems to remember, initiated a similar strike one day when their morning rations had not been distributed. They came to the scene of their daily toll, and did nothing at all until food was provided, and the strike ended. Apparently, too, the "go slow" strike in Japan has so far had the approval of the public, and the static unanimity of the great body of laborers, waiting and ready to resume work when conditions are made satisfactory, presents an emergency which the employer sees no way of meeting by engaging strike breakers.

A FUND FOR SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An attempt on the part of the city of St. Louis to terminate the trust under which the Bryan Mullanphy Emigrant Fund is operated, and divert the money to social service and other work, has been ended by the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court. The Mullanphy will, probated in 1851, set aside much property for the creation of a trust, established about 70 years ago, to furnish a perpetual fund for the relief of needy settlers stopping in St. Louis on their way west to establish homes. The city contended that the object for which it was established has ceased to exist and that it would be to the interest of the fund to sell the real estate and invest the proceeds in high-class securities. The value of the great body of the fund has increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Making of a New Woman

During the eighties, Ellen Key lived through heavy times and came to know new and bitter experiences in her private life. But this was the making of Ellen Key, the woman, known to the

world. During this time, although deep in brooding meditation over her inner life and having inevitable battles with self, quietly and unpretentiously fulfilling her daily duties, the woman was formed who was soon to come before the public as the courageous speaker of the truth as she saw it, the energetic messenger of new and stirring thought.

The father, the well-known senator, Emil Key, was an ardent idealist, interested in educational and social questions, and the mother, born Countess Posse, was a noble and influential woman, and like her husband very liberal-minded in religious, social, and political questions.

All of her happy childhood Ellen Key spent in the country, in home where an atmosphere of refinement, enlightenment, and tolerance reigned, where the individuality of the young girl early began to be respected, and where she could be developed in freedom, and undisturbed. Her imagination was fed by good literature, and the mother herself gave her three books by Ibsen, "The Comedy of Love," "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," a thing that, considering the then prevailing conditions, must be looked upon as very radical.

There she laid the foundation of her life-work; there the seed was sown which ripened into the desire to give to humanity tranquillity and devotion of thought under every condition, in works as in rest.

In this youthful loneliness she already began to realize that which later became the leading factor in her teaching, namely, that the essential in life, more than work and artistic accomplishment, be it ever so



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph by Paul Thompson

Ellen Key

beautiful, was the forming and fashioning of the character into its noblest and highest perfection.

When a young woman, her family began to spend their winters in Stockholm during the term of the Riksdag, and Ellen Key then had an opportunity to satisfy her thirst for knowledge by attending various lectures and listening to the animated discussions over social and political questions of the times held by the father and those of his party.

Stockholm

Without doubt, Ellen Key would all her lifetime have remained in the country where she was bound with the strongest ties, if economical reverses in the family had not compelled her to do the tireless work of giving her share and doing her duty in the world. She has still retained her manner of utmost simplicity, and age is to her neither retrogression nor abatement, but wholly and only fruition, a realization of the ripening of that which she loves to call "the art of living."

Ellen Key is now living in a magnificent cottage designed by herself called "Strand" situated near the lake Värtan. Her daily life is what it always has been—work. She spends much of her time out of doors and does a great deal of her own gardening. But in her room the books now as ever furnish her with fuel for her untiring intellect.

The whole significance of Ellen Key's life-work cannot yet be anticipated or judged to its full extent, and her contribution to the educational life of Sweden will be the historian's task to comprehend and elucidate. Even now she is one of the few Swedes who have won world renown.

That Ellen Key is a woman who has attained a great height in the public estimation is shown by the opinions of Swedish men and women of renown published in the Christmas number of Sweden's foremost magazine for women, where even her antagonists admit that she is a woman fearless, honest, courageous, standing firmly for her convictions, with a personality marked by a great kindness, and though meeting with sharp opposition, always broad-minded enough to differentiate between the subject and the person thereby being able to keep aloof from any resentment in her answers, and unquestionably a woman worthy of homage and respect.

Side by side with her work in the school, Ellen Key began in the year 1883 general educational work at the then newly erected Institute of Labor in Stockholm, where she lectured in history and literature. She began her work there timidly, but before long, her name became known and she was spoken of with increased interest by an ever-widening circle of intellectuals in the capital. Her audience grew from a few tens to hundreds, especially after the year 1889, when the public interest became focused on her as holding the center of the platform in public discussions. She had also the happy gift of easily finding a clear language for her thoughts and a spontaneous expression for her feelings. In other words, she was a brilliant speaker.

Dr. John Landquist points out in his Ellen Key essay how often one notices the "speaking word" in Ellen Key's prose. And he mentions eloquence as the chief characteristic of her artistic nature. She gave herself wholeheartedly to her audience, animated by her desire to convey to her listeners what she deemed the art of living a richer and fuller life.

Ellen Key has since given several lectures in various women's, workers', and college students' associations, both in Sweden and in neighboring countries, and one can truly say that she has been one of Sweden's foremost educators during the later decades. She is versatile, eloquent, courageous, with a fascinating personality and maybe the highest representative of consistent liberalism in modern Swedish "kultur."

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ELLEN KEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ellen Key was born on the Sundholm farm, situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Smaland, "the first-born of two young and happy parents," as she herself frames the phrase.

The father, the well-known senator, Emil Key, was an ardent idealist, interested in educational and social questions, and the mother, born Countess Posse, was a noble and influential woman, and like her husband very liberal-minded in religious, social, and political questions.

All of her happy childhood Ellen Key spent in the country, in home where an atmosphere of refinement, enlightenment, and tolerance reigned, where the individuality of the young girl early began to be respected, and where she could be developed in freedom, and undisturbed. Her imagination was fed by good literature, and the mother herself gave her three books by Ibsen, "The Comedy of Love," "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," a thing that, considering the then prevailing conditions, must be looked upon as very radical.

There she laid the foundation of her life-work; there the seed was sown which ripened into the desire to give to humanity tranquillity and devotion of thought under every condition, in works as in rest.

In this youthful loneliness she already began to realize that which later became the leading factor in her teaching, namely, that the essential in life, more than work and artistic accomplishment, be it ever so

world. During this time, although deep in brooding meditation over her inner life and having inevitable battles with self, quietly and unpretentiously fulfilling her daily duties, the woman was formed who was soon to come before the public as the courageous speaker of the truth as she saw it, the energetic messenger of new and stirring thought.

Since she found that her words reached much farther than she had anticipated, she overcame her natural timidity and never lost an opportunity of voicing her opinion whenever the battle was waged for right and freedom. She speaks for the child, for the parent, the man, the woman, the superior, and the menial. She does not forget anyone; she speaks to all and for all, though most ardently for the oppressed to whatever class he belongs. She believes that a person's individuality can be suppressed in the home as well as in the state, in the close family-circle as well as in the wider circle which we call the community.

Ellen Key's words echoed throughout the country, her courageous stand, in speech as well as in writing, for a righteous cause gave her a prominent place, but led also to sharp attacks in the press. The hottest debates were waged in the nineties, the center of the discussion being woman suffrage. Her books, "The Psychology and Logic of Woman" and "The Misuse of Woman's Energy," caused a veritable storm, and not less than 15 pamphlets were issued where women attacked Ellen Key for her erroneous teachings.

It had become the task of Ellen Key, herself being one of the "new women," quite alone, free, bread-earning and socially interested, with definite demands of manifold social reforms,—to step to the front in favor of certain of the so-called "old-fashioned" woman's prerogatives and overlooked qualifications, and the fact is that Ellen Key thereby made "the woman of the future" who would not stoop to be a slave, but nevertheless willingly bound herself to marriage and motherhood; who demanded citizenship equally with the man without pretending to be exactly like him, for it was "the essence of womanliness" which she introduced into the suffrage movement. Man and woman are to Ellen Key equals in the sense of neither being superior to the other, the highest qualities being found in both sexes.

She maintains that the idea of the "new woman" should be love, and she elaborates this subject in her books, "Images of Thought," "The Child's Century," "Love and Marriage," "Love and Ethics," and "Human Beings." Withdrawal From the City

In 1903 Ellen Key decided to leave the city, and has since never lived there permanently, but has spent her time in the country or traveling, realizing the conditions necessary for continued and increased harmony.

The picture we have of Ellen Key during her later years shows a woman, characterized by peace attained, as well as power and purpose maintained in the tireless work of giving her share and doing her duty in the world. She has still retained her manner of utmost simplicity, and age is to her neither retrogression nor abatement, but wholly and only fruition, a realization of the ripening of that which she loves to call "the art of living."

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THE RIGHT THUMB OF MR. SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Until now

probably the world's most famous thumb has been General Tom. Now not even the memory of that international celebrity compares with the fame recently won by the energetic right thumb of George D. Smith of this city. A glance at the English and continental papers shows that this thumb has been raised, with determination, countless times in the auction sales rooms of London and Paris, during the last few months, and each time some rare but, to Mr. Smith, at least, no priceless book treasure has fallen into his lap. Now, leaving behind \$1,000,000 or \$1,250,000, he has brought his treasures home with him and can

be found any morning among his books at 8 East Forty-Fifth Street.

Found, but not fixed. For Mr. Smith, at home among his books, is as energetic as his thumb ever was in the auction rooms of Europe. He

HOW THE 14 POINTS WERE ACCEPTED

"Echo de Paris" Tells Story of Presentation to Allies of President Wilson's Conditions of Peace as Defined in Speeches

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The story of how the Allies accepted President Wilson's 14 points in connection with the armistice negotiations was told for the first time by the "Echo de Paris" today. It was at a meeting in the office of Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, on November 3, 1918. Previous meetings at Versailles had fixed the military conditions of an eventual armistice and the government chiefs had met for final deliberations.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, the "Echo de Paris" says, turned to Col. E. M. House and declared: "If we have thoroughly understood President Wilson's thought, the armistice negotiations which the American Government is disposed to open with Germany in concert with the allied powers are subordinated by the acceptance by the said powers of the principles and conditions of peace defined by the President on January 8 and in his subsequent speeches. In a word, we must give our assent to the 14 points."

Colonel House is reported to have answered that that was so, when Mr. Clemenceau broke in: "As for the 14 points, I have not read them yet. Let me know what they are."

Colonel House began, but after he had read the first point (relating to "open covenants of peace openly arrived at") Mr. Clemenceau exclaimed: "That cannot be accepted. You cannot negotiate in the middle of a public street."

A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, explained this point meant only publication of a result, and not the steps by which they were reached, and the French Premier answered: "In that case, my objections fall to the ground."

The reading of the second point, in which Mr. Wilson declared in favor of "the freedom of the seas," brought a reservation from Mr. Lloyd George, but the important third point (regarding the removal of economic barriers) and others went through quickly. Only when the seventh (regarding the evacuation and restoration of Belgium), the eighth (declaring all French territory must be freed and restored and that the wrong done France by Prussia in 1871 relative to Alsace-Lorraine must be atoned for), and the eleventh (in which the future status of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro was considered) were read were there further reservations, as the matter of reparations entered into the situation.

After all the points had been read, Mr. Clemenceau turned to Colonel House, saying: "In case we reject the 14 points, what would happen?"

President Wilson would consider the conversations he has engaged in with the Allies on the subject of the armistice as ended," was Colonel House's reply.

"Would he also consider as ended the conversations he began with the Germans in October?" asked the French Premier.

"I can give you no assurance of that," replied Colonel House.

At this decisive moment, Mr. Clemenceau pronounced the sacramental "Adopted." Mr. Lloyd George hastened the rapid decision by saying: "We reserve to ourselves the right to formulate reservations as regards freedom of the seas and reparations."

COAL COMMISSION TO HEAR PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Representatives of the public will be heard, beginning next Tuesday, by the coal commission which is investigating the bituminous coal industry. Opposition has been registered by letter and otherwise with the commission to any increase in the price of coal, and consumers will be allowed nearly a week in which to present their views.

A sub-committee of five was named yesterday by Henry M. Robinson, chairman of the commission, to investigate and report on the question of profits, as follows: John P. Cameron, an operator of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; C. E. Lester, statistical expert of the United States Geological Survey; Percy Tetlow, statistician for the United Mine Workers of America; D. M. Reynolds of the National Council of Defense, and Paul White, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLERICALISM AND ITALY'S WAR EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Italy was not prepared for a long world war, and Socialists and clericals, never wanting it, preached sedition, declared Harold W. Parsons, former delegate of the American Red Cross in Italy, at a meeting of the Unitarian Club at Hotel Somerset last evening. Mr. Parsons asserted that the Vatican was involved in the blowing up of the two Italian battleships, which shook the morale of the Italians, and that the Italian Fleet took but a very light part after this event.

Americans did not appreciate the great effort Italy has made, he said. Italy merited all the respect and help that the people of the United States could give her.

FLAME THROWERS FAIL

NEW YORK, New York — Attempts made by specialists of the chemical warfare section of the army to dispose of snow in New York City streets

by means of flame throwers of the Lawrence type, which were used against the Germans in the world war, have been unsuccessful. Ordinarily the flame thrower shoots out spasmodic bursts of fire, but the two soldiers who carried the equipment adjusted the weapons so that they would emit one long sustained burst. The snow, however, was only blackened, and not melted. Francis D. Gallatin, park commissioner, who witnessed the experiment, pronounced it a complete failure.

OFFICERS RETURN FROM "ARK" TRIP

Deportees Gleefully Welcomed
Wireless News of Rioting After They Left New York

NEW YORK, New York — Martin Berkshire, immigration inspector, and other officers and guards who had charge of the 249 deportees on the "soviet ark" Buford, returned yesterday from Hangs, Finland, whence the deportees were sent to soviet territory. The officers had been away nearly two months. They came home on the army transport Pocahontas, having left the Buford at Antwerp.

The passengers on the "ark" sang Russian songs with extra gusto on the night of December 22 last, when the Buford picked up a wireless message from New York saying that their friends had rioted at the entrance to the Ellis Island Ferry the day after the Buford put out from New York.

"That's the beginning of the revolution in America," they gleefully shouted to one another as the wireless message was read to them. They kept asking for more details of the "uprising."

The returning soldiers and immigration guards said Alexander Berkman and Miss Emma Goldman tried to convert some of them to Bolshevism.

STATEMENT ON PORK PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Institute of American Meat Packers, with headquarters in Chicago, gave out the following statement last night on the foreign market situation:

"Two unusual developments in packing house circles were disclosed yesterday. One was that the German Government recently had been trying to place an order with a number of American meat packers for a large amount of pork products. The Germans offered five-year Treasury notes and a block of Chinese bonds in payment, but, on account of the foreign exchange situation, the order was not consummated.

"The other development was a practical cessation of all foreign business, including exports of pork. The French have gone out of the market entirely; the English, who have been buying about \$6,000,000 worth of pork products weekly, have cut down their orders heavily."

GRAIN SPECULATION IN WEST CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington — The federal grand jury, sitting here, after an investigation of several months, brought in a report in which wholesale grain speculation is charged by milling companies of the Pacific northwest, among them three Portland concerns, in which Max R. Houser, vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, was interested. Purchases of grain in the Pacific northwest at government minimum and boosting of the price by resale among the milling concerns themselves to nearly \$1 above the purchase price is charged. Assistance is asked of the Department of Justice to prevent the carrying out of the alleged threat of northwest grain companies that if an effort is made to compel them to sell grain to mills at cost, plus a fair handling charge, they will close their mills and ship the grain east.

OCCUPATIONS OF DRAFT ELIGIBLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Almost one-third of the 15,795,846 men of draft age in the United States are shown by statistics issued by the War Department to be engaged in agricultural and allied occupations, and a similar proportion is engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries. Trade and transportation come next, with 11 and 10 per cent, respectively. About 5 per cent are in domestic and personal service, 4 per cent in mining, 4 per cent in clerical occupations, and 3 per cent in professional service. The draft ages in the war were from 21 to 45 years, and the estimates were made from the 1910 census.

VOLSTEAD ACT IS UPHELD BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That Congress under the Eighteenth Amendment could prohibit the transfer of liquors, and state where it might be kept lawfully, is the opinion filed by Judge John C. Knox, in dismissing the suit of William G. Street to restrain Daniel L. Porter, federal revenue collector, and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company from interfering under the Volstead Act, with his private stock stored in the company's warehouse.

Judge Knox said that the definite limits of transportation of liquors are within the owner's dwelling.

Mr. Humphreys' speech was deliv-

DOCUMENTS ON SOCIALISM READ

Defense of Suspended New York Assemblmen Will Proceed Next Week — Prosecution to Issue Summary of Evidence

By a special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York — Seymour Stedman, counsel for the five suspended Socialist assemblmen, whose qualifications to retain their seats in the Assembly are being investigated by the Judiciary Committee, completed yesterday the reading of excerpts from the exhibits admitted as evidence for the prosecution, and stated that he would be ready to proceed with the rebuttal on Tuesday next. The chairman granted his request for adjournment until then.

Martin Conboy, counsel for the Assembly, announced that he would issue a printed brief this morning, summarizing the evidence presented thus far and showing how it is linked up with the five assemblmen and their supporters.

Counsel for the Socialists occupied most of yesterday's session in reading speeches and documents bearing on Socialism, including a speech by Wilfred W. Humphreys, of the Y. M. C. A. service in Russia, describing conditions in Soviet Russia as he found them.

Gilbert E. Roe, for the Socialists, presented a motion to strike out some 20 pieces of evidence from the record on the ground that they had not been proved to be connected in any way with the five Socialist assemblmen.

Motion to Strike Out Denied

In denying the motion, Louis M. Martin, chairman of the committee, called Mr. Roe's attention to the fact that there was no jury to be confused by the evidence, and that the committee were all lawyers and were aware that much of what had been read and admitted as evidence could not be considered as such unless proved to be connected in some way with the five Socialist assemblmen.

Mr. Stedman again called attention to what he declared were biased reports of the trial being sent out by what purported to be a committee on publicity for the trial of the five assemblmen, dated "The Capitol, Albany," and proposed that the Assembly pass a resolution forbidding the use of the Capitol for such work.

Mr. Martin stated that the articles were entirely unofficial and unauthorized by any official of the State. The five assemblmen issued a statement to the press on the subject.

On the opening of the hearing yesterday, Assemblman Louis A. Cuviller asked permission to make a statement regarding the notice given to the press by Assemblmen Maurice Bloch and William S. Evans, in which they stated that the test of loyalty was to be found in the present deplorable and appalling state of society. We have, on the one hand, a prodigious growth of wealth in a few hands. Nearly three-fourths of the land of England is held by 10,000 people, while 12,000 men own two-thirds of our industries. Accompanying this, we have among the rich an unparalleled growth of luxury and extravagance; on the other hand we have growth of poverty and destitution, a want of work, an increase in sweating and misery among the poor. The race is deteriorating and we have to admit that, out of a population of 45,000,000 there are 12,000,000 on the verge of starvation."

He then goes on to say that the burden is upon anybody who denounces Socialism to offer an alternative, but that up to the present Socialism alone holds the field. He continues:

"Now Socialism is denounced by many of our (Roman) Catholic priests and (Roman) Catholic laymen as something abominable which no (Roman) Catholic can support or tolerate, and Socialists are declared to be fools or knaves, and that is the attitude which I wish you to examine today.

Again, I repeat, I am not a Socialist, but I want to ask you whether this attitude toward Socialism is either just or wise.

Definition of Socialism

"Its definition is well known and admitted. It is the municipalization of the sources of production of wealth, in other words, it is a system under which the state is to own all the productive business and manufactures in a country, instead of their being owned, as at present, by a fortunate and favored section of the community.

"Now, in the first place, a moment's reflection will at once reveal this: That Socialism is not a thing which can be brought about by either violence or revolution. Being a state of affairs which means a complete change in the habits and thoughts of mankind, it can only be achieved by a slow, gradual change. It must be accomplished by evolution, not revolution.

"In the next place, may I point out that at first sight and, indeed, I may say at second sight, there is nothing on the face of that proposition which is contrary to Christianity or (Roman) Catholicism. Indeed, in this and other Christian countries we have gone a good way along the road which leads to the ultimate realization of that condition. The state in different instances owns telephones, water supply, tramways, gas supply, telegraphs, the post office, the railway service, and the like.

"Anybody wearing a white collar, or having a decent pair of shoes on his feet would surely be murdered. Thousands of people were dying.

"Three-quarters of Moscow was in flames. The sacred Kremlin was destroyed. People were fighting on the Nevsky Prospect. We believed the stories of food shortage, and packed hampers of beef and dried ham and eggs and raisins, nuts, cheese and other concentrated foods, and started on a 7000-mile journey towards Moscow and found all along the Trans-Siberian Railway, we were told of the terrible stories of the fleeing rich people, who begged us not to go in.

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"Anybody wearing a white collar

NONPARTISAN RULE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Profits Made by State Bank and State Experimental Flour Mill, Says Immigration Official—Causes of Unrest Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—North Dakota is endeavoring, through the Nonpartisan League, to remove the causes, rather than the effects of unrest, according to Walter W. Liggett, deputy commissioner of immigration of that State, who spoke yesterday at the meeting of the Harvard Liberal Club. So successful has the experiment been, he declared, that not one "red" had been arrested in North Dakota during the recent raids, and the only persons who were dissatisfied with events in that State were the "few wealthy silk-hatted anarchists" whose profits had been jeopardized by the league's program. Most of these, he said, were not North Dakota men at all, but speculators in food products and other exploiters of the farmers.

Within six months, he said, the state bank, a part of the league's program, had made a profit sufficient to repay the State all the money advanced to start it. The bank was, moreover, a stabilizing force comparable to the federal reserve system, and kept \$20,000,000 in the State which otherwise would have been sent to reserve banks outside. The bankers had fought it, as they had fought other legislation which eventually proved valuable to them, but now most of them were glad it had come. It was hoped that the interest rate might be reduced in the State, because high rates hampered the farmers.

State Attracting Immigrants

The state experimental flour mill had made a profit of \$1.43 a barrel, showing why the milling men were so much opposed to the league. This month the State would begin work on its large mill and elevator. The other had been undertaken merely to guide building of the large state mill. Last season the state hall insurance was furnished to farmers at 28 cents an acre, instead of 70, the rate of the private companies, which were being put out of business. The season had been unusually severe in respect to hailstorms, so it was considered a very rigorous test. It was true that taxes had been advanced, but the saving in hall insurance alone more than covered the advances in state, county, and local taxes.

The State is attracting many immigrants from other states and foreign countries because it furnishes them the opportunity to buy modern homes at \$28 a month, less than rent in most places, and will help any man with \$2000 to buy a \$10,000 farm. The state administration wants farms kept to a quarter section—160 acres—in order to give every man a chance.

Mr. Liggett admitted that the Nonpartisan League is a class movement, but said that the farmers are 80 per cent of the population, who, by their rule, are succeeding the rule of a small but sinister class of speculators and exploiters with no interest in North Dakota except to make money out of its people. The flour mill men, wheat speculators, packing interests, bankers, and insurance men were well combined to fight the league, but those who used the Constitution of the United States to block progress were doing more to bring about revolution than any radical could do.

The league looked with disfavor on candidates who showed desire for office, and candidates were chosen by farmers from their own number because of their integrity, rather than political experience.

Farmers Buy State Bonds

North Dakota state bonds had been boycotted by financial institutions, Mr. Liggett said, and were being bought by the farmers and by labor unions. There was no question as to the value of the securities, but the banks would not help the league program.

Coal was mined in North Dakota through the strike, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the operators and miners, at the instigation of Lynn J. Frazier, the Governor. A few operators who refused to make such an agreement brought court proceedings, but were defeated. "Silk-hatted anarchists," he said, were continually trying to block the farmers by "corruption and legal sabotage," and were making the problem difficult.

Mr. Liggett denied that the State subsidized the press in North Dakota. There had been no free press at all till the league came into power; papers which had even admitted that there might be something to say for the league were barred from county advertising. Now, however, county advertising was placed in one paper in each county, and the voters decided by their ballots what that paper should be. School buildings in North Dakota, he said, were far superior to any rural schools he had seen in the east; the buildings were of brick, equipped with playgrounds and gymnasiums, and children were taken to them by bus lines.

He expected the league to carry Minnesota and probably South Dakota at the next election.

NATIONAL BANK TO HELP HOME BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—To encourage the building of homes and to initiate, in the Connecticut Valley, at least, a movement that will bring actual relief in the housing situation, the Holyoke National Bank has announced that it will advance \$500,000. The plan, calling for a loan from some savings bank in the case of each house and for a savings deposit of

\$1000 or over on the part of the purchaser, is calculated to cause \$1,250,000 to be put into the building of homes. It is estimated that about 250 one and two-family homes can be constructed.

A basic idea back of the plan is to make the bank a community bank. The bank says: "It is not usual for a national bank to make loans of this kind, though permissible, and we do not know of a better way to be of service and help this community, than to use the money that has been saved here, belongs here, and should be invested here, for the benefit and happiness of those who saved it. The money which will be used for this purpose is yours, and held by us as your trustee, to be invested wisely for your account, and we know of no better investment of those funds than in a home of your own, for yourself and family."

As an indirect boost for American

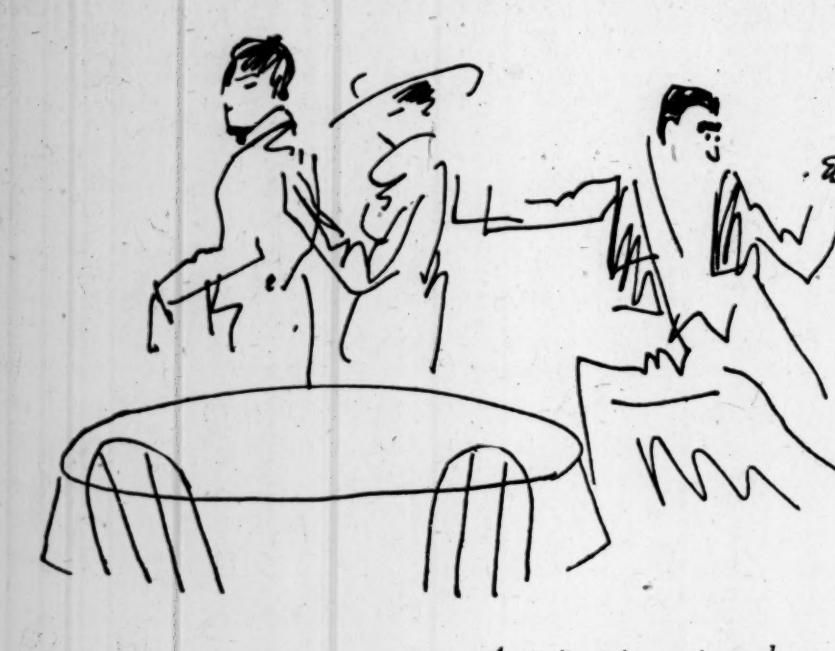
GREENWICH VILLAGE AND ITS CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Way down south in Greenwich Village, where they get the uptown spillage," the ukulele troubadour used to chant among the tables below Eighth Street. He may be chanting it still, but not with the old-time flavor. Now he who, like Tommy Tucker, used to sing for his supper, is part owner of a restaurant, and the ascent from vagabondage to capitalism ought to change the tone in which one thrusts satire at the visitors from Riverside Drive. It is one thing to thrust out at the uptown spillage from a point of safety on top of a table, but when one owns the table, or even half of it, such

not be expected to halt at the Washington Arch. Consider apartments and rooms. Cheap in the old days, but along came a real estate man, and who now holds an inch of space, worth holding, which does not belong to him? And with him, and economic conditions everywhere, up climbed rents, and they are still climbing. Four of us used to live on the ground floor of a large house, so high of ceiling and mirrored of wall, that we dubbed it The Embassy. Could we live there now? Probably not, not even on an ambassador's salary.

And yet the Village, like any other place, is a good one to live in, if you like it, and have the price regularly, and have friends near you. If any of those friends are artists or writers or mere newspaper men you can pass away an evening of not wholly unprofitable table conversation. Those with a roaring fireplace handy, and with the jazz dance music farthest



A restaurateur at work

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BRITISH FINANCIAL POLICY EXPLAINED

Although Need for New Money Has Ceased, 5 3/4 Per Cent Exchequer Bonds Are Issued to Repay Maturing Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Particulars of a new issue of bonds were disclosed by Austin Chamberlain at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel given by Sir Robert Kindersley, chairman of the National Savings Committee, to the members of the National Savings Assembly to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The National Savings Assembly is a body composed of specially elected members from the savings committees and associations from all parts of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain, in rising to propose the toast of "The National Savings Assembly," said it was the great representative body which had arisen out of the original War Saving Association founded in the beginning of 1916 to meet the financial and economic needs of that time. He had seen it stated that the association had been founded to help the government to "raise the wind." That was a misapprehension. The War Savings Association had been founded to inculcate among the people not merely the virtue of thrift but the necessity for economy in the great and prolonged national crisis.

Small Investors' Opportunity

To offer through it and its many branches, and through the assistance which many willing workers gave, opportunity to the small investor to find a safe resting place for his savings where they would not only be safe for him, but would be useful to his country. The amount invested directly through the association in War Savings Certificates was nearly £200,000,000, and the certificates sold numbered nearly 260,000,000.

That was not the measure of what they had done. It would have been expected that the new facilities which it had been the business of the association to bring home to the small investors of the country would have affected all institutions. Money might have been withdrawn; they would not have been surprised if it had, from the Post Office Savings Bank and the Trustee Savings Bank, in order to furnish in the aggregate the huge sum which the association was instrumental in raising. That was not what had taken place, the effect being exactly the contrary. Before the war the deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks had been something under £300,000,000. By the end of October of last year they had risen to nearly £800,000,000. That was an immense achievement.

Saving Habit Continues

He was encouraged by what had taken place since the conclusion of the armistice. From that date nearly £25,500,000 had been subscribed in savings certificates only. The average number of certificates sold each month was 9,000,000, withdrawals approximately 10 per cent of the total issued. In the first 10 days, to give them the latest figures available of the present year, exchequer receipts from savings certificates were £2,000,000 gross, and £1,500,000 net.

They had created a habit or invented a need, and the work they had done through the country could be fruitfully pursued in peace time. He appealed to them not to relax their efforts. Peace had now been ratified, and they hoped they were seeing their way to the return of normal times. If they could continue and extend in peace the habit they had created in war, they had done a lasting benefit to the country.

Government Policy

What should be the policy of His Majesty's Government in matters financial? . . . The first thing is so to adjust revenue and expenditure that you meet your expenditure—your current expenditure out of your current revenue without further borrowing. The next thing is to make provision for the reduction of debt which is already incurred. It is no good attempting to do that while you are still borrowing, but it is the first thing to aim at when you have ceased to borrow new money. When you have done those two things then you will be able to do successfully a third, which is equally necessary to financial security, namely, to carry out large funding operations of a floating debt.

I am convinced that it is useless to attempt great funding operations until revenue and expenditure balance. There are issues of exchequer bonds maturing shortly and in March. There is another issue maturing in December, and at any rate it is high time to decide how the issues falling due in the next two months are to be dealt with. I have carefully considered it. There is something to be said for paying them off and adding that amount to the large outstanding figure raised by treasury bills.

I have come to the conclusion, "that there is a great deal to be said for that course, but with regard to the £150,000,000 of 6 per cent and 3 per cent bonds falling due in the course of the next few months, I propose to make a new issue of bonds for a limited period, open for a short period, to meet the maturities which are immediately becoming due."

The reasons which have led me to this decision are that as the necessity for new borrowing has ceased, it is very undesirable that we should swell the floating debt. It is undesirable that we should swell the ways and means advances, and perhaps I may be permitted to express my satisfaction that we have been able to diminish by more than half the balance of ways and means advances. These advances lead to the inflation of the currency. They lead to prices

going up, wages going up again, and so we move in a vicious circle, and find no escape from it. In the second place, I have decided to make this issue such an issue as is necessary to render effective the policy of preventing a further increase of currency notes and credit inflation.

Not a Funding Operation

"I propose to make an early issue, open for a limited period, of exchequer bonds. It is not in order to obtain new money, but it is to carry over a short period of years the maturing obligations which fall due in the course of the next few months. It will be an issue of five-year exchequer bonds at par, carrying 5% per cent interest. The holder will have the option on each January during their currency to give notice requiring repayment a year from date. That is, the first date of repayment possible to him would be February 1, 1922, and the next February in the following year."

"Facilities will be offered to the holders of 6 per cent exchequer bonds maturing in February, of the 3 per cent exchequer bonds maturing in March, and of the 5 per cent exchequer bonds maturing in December to convert on favorable terms into the new issue. I venture to hope that those who are proposing to make new issues of capital will refrain as far as possible from making them concurrently with this offer of government bonds, and will enable the government issue to get out of the way before they bring their proposals on the market."

GREATER PRODUCTION AN URGENT NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Morris, speaking as the guest of the London Commercial Club at a luncheon at Pagan's Restaurant, said he had recently seen in the press the statement that Labor was not fit to govern. If it were correct that such a statement was made by anyone in authority, in his judgment, no greater aid could have been given to Bolshevism than to make any such statement.

"I am quite satisfied," he said, "that amongst the masses of this country or indeed in any country, men could be found as well able to govern as in any other class."

Some day the labor and industrial classes would learn with what little wisdom the world was governed. The most successful politicians produced in the British Empire had been men who learned their policy and indeed framed their policy on the advice of the ordinary man in the street. If they wanted real wisdom they must go to the man in the street. They had before them in Great Britain a serious time. Troubles might be overcome, but much would depend upon their taking Labor and the industrial world into their confidence and making them feel that they were partners with a share in the wealth they produced.

Bolshevism and the general spirit of revolt in the world today was the outcome of the feeling amongst the masses that they were not getting their share, and the members of the club could do no better service than to educate the masses to the effect that they were getting their share of industry as much as industry could afford, provided that that could be shown by facts and figures.

Many believed that all the products of industry went into the pockets of the capitalists, but that was not so. The taxation of Britain was not a tax on imports but on the profits made by the capitalists. Greater output and increased production was the only cure for their present difficulties.

SHIPBUILDING SHOWS INCREASE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A further substantial increase in shipbuilding in the United Kingdom is shown in Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended December 31, last. At that date the tonnage building in the United Kingdom was 2,994,249 tons, an increase of 177,000 tons as compared with September, and 1,014,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago. The largest increase has taken place on the Tyne, in which district there are now 583,189 tons under construction. The tonnage building on the Clyde is 1,021,819 tons.

The total "commenced" during the quarter amounts to 603,632 tons and includes many large vessels. There are now building 173 vessels of 6000 tons and upward as compared with 151 at the end of September. The vessels of 10,000 tons and upward amount to 55. The output during the quarter shows an increase of over 43,000 tons as compared with that of the previous quarter.

The total building abroad—4,867,114 tons—is about 365,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of September, due to the large decrease of 504,000 tons in the tonnage building in the United States, as compared with the end of September. In France there is an increase of 42,000 tons, and in Holland of 40,000 tons. The world's total of 7,861,363 tons is about 187,000 tons lower than the figures recorded for September. The tonnage of vessels actually building under the supervision of the society's surveyors, and intended to be classed with Lloyd's Register amounts to 4,775,346 tons, viz., 2,395,412 tons in the United Kingdom and 2,379,934 tons abroad.

BRITISH LABOR APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Labor has appointed Clive Lawrence, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to be solicitor, and L. Granville Ram, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to be assistant solicitor to the Ministry of Labor. The Attorney-General has appointed Cecil Lilley of the Middle Temple to be junior counsel to the Ministry of Labor, in the place of Clive Lawrence, resigned.

London Traffic Reform Needed

Problem of Today Said to Be One of Congestion, While Traffic Means Are Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Ashfield of Southwell, better known as Sir Albert Stanley, speaking as a guest at the American Luncheon Club luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, said he had sometimes asked himself whether he was an American or an Englishman. "I have fought under the American flag," he said. "I have worked under the American flag. I have done the same under the British flag. I have never known any difference. I have asked myself whether it really matters which flag you live and work under. The ideals, and inspirations, and that strong sense of liberty and justice are the same in each nation. Whatever may be said, this at least is true, as I see it, that for all eternity these two nations are going to be staunch friends."

Roman Work in London

Referring to the traffic problem of London, Lord Ashfield said that, recognizing its profound importance, it seemed rather strange that in all the generations which had gone by it was the great outstanding problem which had been most neglected.

The Romans had made the first early effort in town planning in London, but the English had failed to follow their example in building magnificent roads. Their ancestors had failed to recognize the need for good roads in London.

Today there were 8,000,000 people requiring transportation of one kind or another in London. At the present time the area which had to be dealt with was, roughly speaking, some 25 miles from Charing Cross. It was an odd thing that with increased facilities to travel people traveled more. London today was not only the greatest aggregation of people, but it was also the greatest riding city of the world. He was quite prepared to receive a challenge from his American friends to that statement.

In 1914, he said, the average number of journeys taken in a year a head of the population of London was 303. He estimated now that number of journeys had been increased to 393.

Mental Acrobatics

The traffic problem of today was one of congestion, and the facilities were quite inadequate to meet the needs of the people. In 1919 all the combined forms of transport in Greater London carried 2,900,000,000 passengers, and in carrying that vast number of people, the different forms of transport operated 265,000,000 miles.

By indulging in mental acrobatics those figures could be translated into 10,600 journeys round the world. Since the moon was now being discussed as a head of journeys taken in a year a head of the population of London was 303. He estimated now that number of journeys had been increased to 393.

NEW VICTORY MEDAL EMBLEM IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new emblem is to be worn on the ribbon of the Victory Medal by all personnel on the strength of the British, Dominion, colonial, and Indian expeditionary forces, who have been mentioned one or more times in the military dispatches during the recent war, by a commander in the field. The emblem will be an oak leaf in bronze, and two emblems will be supplied in each case.

Additional emblems will not be worn in respect of a second or subsequent mention.

Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men no longer serving should apply to the officer in charge of records of the corps in which they last served, while officers no longer serving and other eligible personnel should apply to the secretary, War Office (A. G. 10) 27 Pilgrim Street, E.C. 4. In all cases, information should be given as to the date of the Gazette in which the "mention" appeared and the theater of war. No application is necessary by serving personnel.

Wanted: Advice of Manufacturers and Wholesalers

In our desire to render to manufacturers and jobbers a service that may be of great value, we seek your advice on the course that a prudent merchant in your line of business should pursue in buying and selling goods, when prices show a declining tendency.

(1) How should a merchant avoid the financial difficulties incident to falling prices?

(2) What policy should be followed in buying goods?

(3) What policy should be employed in selling goods?

(4) What should be his terms of sale to his customers?

(5) What should be his policy in collecting his accounts?

(6) What should be his policy in borrowing money?

We desire to get the consensus of opinion of manufacturers and wholesalers as to the precautions which ought to be taken on a falling merchandise market, in order to avert a business depression. We are compiling a treatise that will show the views of business leaders of America on this vital subject. To all firms who contribute to the symposium we will send this brochure free of cost. It will be off the press shortly. May we not have your views on the above?

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TO THE PEACE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—E. Price-Bell, speaking on the question of "America and the Peace Treaty," which was considered at the National Liberal Club recently, said he had always been convinced that the simple faith of the American people for the great enterprise of uniting the world for peace would ultimately prevail. There were difficulties in the way, but the people of the United States were trying for the first time in their history to look upward and feel upward, ready to cooperate with the world. In America they had gone through much the same phases as the world was passing through now. Originally all the states were jealous of one another, but they had finally to combine for their own safety. In the same way the nations of the world were, under the pressure of common dangers, drawing together. This combination was beginning to assert itself over all other things; it had come to stay, and could not be prevented.

Campbell Lee said in the present negotiations there was much misunder-

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO "DIRECT ACTION"

British Independent Labor Party Does Not Favor Strikes to Achieve Political Ends—Industrial Strikes Different

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Considerable space was devoted to recording the opinions expressed recently by delegates to a conference of shop stewards and workshop committees held at the International Socialist Club Hall, London. It is to be presumed that the hall and the comrades who gathered at the club to discuss such trifling matters as world revolutions, are so well known, that the present writer feels that he owes an apology to some one or other for having failed up to the present to locate the rendezvous in question.

The delegates who gathered for the two days' conference were drawn from all over the country, but judging by their speeches and the resolutions adopted, they appear to have been quite at home in this center of international socialism. The great thing about a conference of this kind, apparently, is the pleasant feeling one has that he is not tied down to any particular phase of labor activity.

There are no limitations as to what subjects one may reasonably discuss. Industrial or political? home affairs, or foreign affairs, all appear to have been handled with that calm confidence that betokens experience, wide knowledge, and a firm grip of world problems.

Solidarity of Workers Urged

From the report of the conference one gathers that the delegates were fortunate in having the advice and assistance of a comrade whose chief claim to distinction is centered round two circumstances: First, that he is a citizen of the United States; second, that he is a member of the I. W. W. This gentleman urged the need for the solidarity of the working class and that they should affiliate with the American I. W. W. It is not recorded whether the conference fell in with the proposal, or why or when or how it is proposed "I shall join hands in fellowship with the American comrades. But there was one point upon which action was clear: a delegation was appointed to wait upon the American Ambassador in London to protest against the imprisonment and persecution of 6,000 members of the I. W. W. now undergoing varying periods of detention because of their political opinions. There is no doubt that the authorities in the United States will awaken to the real inwardness of the situation and a fuller appreciation of their responsibilities when they learn that their actions are being closely followed by the shop stewards, not to mention the habits of the International Socialist Club Hall, London.

The conference congratulated Soviet Russia on the magnificent fight it has put up against international capitalists; agreed to affiliate to the Third International, and to appeal to sympathizers to subscribe the necessary funds in order that they may send representatives.

Influence Among Workers

Really! these people are taking themselves seriously. Whether the Third International will do so is another matter. And it will not be out of place if one whispers that the British Labor Party and the great trade-union movement may have something to say on the question. "If the opportunity comes for revolution, we are going to take it," exclaimed the chairman, in his opening address, and,

he might have added, if there is any money left over out of the contribution to defray the expenses of the delegates to the international conference.

All this no doubt is excellent fooling and good fun to the critical observer who knows exactly what influence the types represented at this conference carry in the political channels of working-class thought.

Demands Are Sheer Bluff

As already stated the conference, announced by the chairman as representing 75,970 workers (clearly very greatly exaggerated), was drawn from the shop steward and workshop committee movements, but as the majority of these are now constitutionally recognized both by the unions and the employers, only a small insignificant group here and there hide away in dark corners can truly be said to have been represented. Drawn as they are entirely from the workshops they cannot, by the very nature of things, represent any responsible element in political matters, and they speak no greater authority on industrial questions. So that the decision urging Labor to take a bold line and demand a 30-hour week with a £5 wage is sheer bluff and suspiciously like an attempt to go one better than a conference of engineers which, a week earlier, decided to apply for an hourly rate of 3s.—all war bonuses, and so forth to be abolished.

In the discussion which arose concerning which there was a divergence of opinion, one speaker expressed himself as being dissatisfied with the proposal to demand £1 a day for five days of six hours, claiming that if another 10s. was added the figure would be nearer the mark to which they were entitled. This latter works out at 5s. an hour in contradistinction to the present rate of 3s.—all war bonuses, and so forth to be abolished.

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JAPAN CHALLENGES A WHITE AUSTRALIA

Japanese, Declares Australian Writer, Seek Free Migration From Their Overcrowded Country to Vast Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The world war has made Japan a very near neighbor of Australia, and the fact is not likely to be forgotten, whether the reminder comes from Tokyo, Admiral Jellicoe, Sir Ross Smith, or Mr. Ryan of Queensland.

At the end of December, 1919, cable messages told the people of the Commonwealth that Japan was strongly objecting to an Australian régime in the Islands south of the equator on the ground that the white Australia policy would apply to Japanese immigrants to the Islands, thus raising a barrier which did not exist under the German occupation. This sudden revival of a question which was believed to have been settled at the Peace Conference was stated to be embarrassing Great Britain. The outcome of Japan's attitude may have been determined by now, but to the thoughtful Australian it is only one more unpleasant reminder.

Almost simultaneously with the unexpected opposition to a white Australia policy in the Pacific came the announcement that Japan was planning a huge extension of her navy. Details of their proposed expansion might conceivably be regarded as Japan's reply to Viscount Jellicoe's proposal for an imperial fighting fleet in the Far East—one should say Near East, as this is written from Melbourne!

A recent cable message also indicated that Japan intended to purchase two or more great air vessels which would be available for attack or defense. In this connection it is interesting to know that Sir Ross Smith, the Australian aviator who flew from London to Darwin, is firmly convinced that the Commonwealth has reason to consider the possibility of an aerial attack from Asia.

Aerial Attack Is a Possibility

In an interview given to the representative of the Melbourne Herald and Sydney Sun, immediately after his arrival in North Australia, Sir Ross Smith said: "The possibility of aerial attack is a very real one. There is no need for aeroplanes to travel great distances to bomb Australian towns. They would simply be released from the parent aerodrome ship, and return to it after their work had been accomplished."

This warning follows the series of admonitions, delivered with a full understanding of their gravity, by Major-General Legge, chief of the general staff in the Commonwealth army. General Legge has urged the Commonwealth to prepare an adequate air force in order to meet possible aerial raiders or attackers.

Speaking before the members of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers recently, H. S. Gullett, official Australian war correspondent in Palestine, who was among those present at the Peace Conference, emphasized the necessity for organizing Australian factories so that they could be made part of Australia's defense scheme. He said that every factory should be considered a potential arsenal, with a part allotted to it in event of war. He lamented the fact that a young nation so rich in personal fighting power should be so absolutely dependent for her national safety on Great Britain, lacking the weapons, munitions, and general fighting equipment which would enable her to avert disaster until the motherland and the British Navy came to the rescue. As was perhaps inevitable, Mr. Gullett passed from the subject of Australian unpreparedness to the question of Asiatic aggression, and incidentally he threw a strong light on the extraordinary Japanese attitude in regard to the Pacific mandate to Australia.

Desire for World Power

Mr. Gullett saw a new Asia "seething almost to fanaticism with religious, political, and industrial unrest" from Egypt to Japan, an ancient colored continent afire with ambition. He saw subject Asiatic countries clamoring for their independence, and those which were independent working night and day for expansion and world power.

"To Japan we should give special attention," he declared in his address.

"Before the war Japan was a great naval and military power, flushed with decisive victories, already ambitious, expansive, sensitive of her honor, and chafing against the color line. She came out of the war, in which she played a useful but a conservative and self-strengthening rather than a self-sacrificing part, stronger in her navy and in her army, still more ambitious, and still more sensitive and disgruntled about the white man's barrier."

"But more important still to us and to the world as a whole was the change which the war made in the industries and finances of Japan. Before the war she was almost destitute financially and of little consequence industrially. Today she is one of the industrial powers of the world, and is rapidly becoming one of the leading financial powers."

China Exploited

"The great victory which she won in the war was the exploitation of China, or rather in the improvement of her position as a money lender to China, and in laying there the foundations of a sphere of influence incomparably wider, stronger, and more profitable than that enjoyed by any other power. Japan will draw from China within the next generation wealth on the same scale as England has drawn from India. In other words, Japan is assured of becoming one of the first naval and mil-

tary powers of the world, but also one of the strongest financial and industrial powers."

"Of very special importance to Australia was the attitude of Japan at the Peace Conference. As you know, Japan in Paris definitely and strongly challenged the white Australia policy. She did not officially make special reference to Australia in her demand for racial equality, but the members of the staff of the Japanese delegation, which was a particularly strong one, displayed an extraordinary interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth and a disquieting intimate knowledge of this country."

Japanese Feel Congested

"In conversations which I had with members of the staff and with very well-informed Japanese journalists, they discussed our Australian barrier against the Asiatic in a very friendly way, but at the same time in the frankest manner. They contrasted overcrowded little Japan with this vast, sparsely populated continent, and they said in effect: 'We are at present fighting for the principle of racial equality. But this is only the beginning. We intend to fight for free reciprocal migration. We are a great, proud people. We are very congested. We can admit your claim to the possession of all Australia only when you have made that claim good. It is the duty of every fertile part of the world today to carry its fair proportion of the world's population and to produce its proper proportion of the world's necessities. Australia is not doing that.' That is the opinion of all educated thinking men in young Japan," concluded Mr. Gullett.

Page of Secret History

An interesting page of secret history was uncovered in connection with the recent federal elections; at least, one corner of the page may be said to have been turned over. T. J. Ryan, campaign director for the Labor Party and at the time Labor Premier of Queensland, was reported in Melbourne as making the following statement:

"For this campaign is over I will be able to give some facts to the people of Australia, showing that certain people who stood with the Commonwealth Government were, during the war, actually trying to move the Japanese Government to take action against the Queensland Government. The Prime Minister may look up the records. I have copies of them. He can look back over the records in his office for June, July, and August of 1915."

Position of Japanese Workers

Unfortunately for Mr. Ryan this alarmist statement was immediately watered down by his colleague, Mr. Fibelli, the acting Premier of Queensland, who commented on Mr. Ryan's speech as follows: "Just before we went to the country on the last occasion, the Hughes Ministry strongly urged us to induce the Northern Unionists to allow Japanese labor to work untrammeled in North Queensland. A further statement was made at the time that if we did not consent to this, it might result in some act of aggression by the Japanese Government. We were so importuned on the question that we arranged, at the behest of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, to send influential men to North Queensland to persuade the union workers there to treat with tolerance the Japanese workers. The position that resulted was that white men were out of work, while the Japanese found unlimited employment."

Nearly a month after Mr. Ryan and Mr. Fibelli had made Australia curious as to how far Japanese aggressiveness had gone in connection with her subjects in North Queensland, a member of the Queensland Legislative Council was quoted as saying that in 1915 Japan had threatened to land marines in Queensland unless equal citizen rights were given to Japanese. This statement drew an official denial from Senator Pearce, Minister for Defense.

Japanese Asked for Protection

The Minister for Defense explained that certain trouble had arisen in North Queensland in connection with "colored" labor, and Japanese, who alleged that they were in danger, had sent a letter to a cruiser (presumably Japanese) asking for protection. This letter had been forwarded without comment to the Australian Prime Minister. A Labor government, including Mr. Hughes and Mr. Tudor, the latter now leader of the Federal Opposition, was then in power. The Cabinet decided to send Senator Givens, a Queensland Labor representative, to Queensland in order that he might use his influence to prevent any white labor act of aggression. Senator Givens went to Queensland and the question was settled without disturbance.

These interesting reminders of proximity prove the truth of the unpublished warning given by Dr. George Ernest Morrison, adviser to the Chinese Government, and perhaps the greatest living white authority on the Far East. Dr. Morrison, speaking in Melbourne in Wesley Church, in 1917 pointed out that Japan had come far closer than before the war to Australian shores, and Australia should remember that Japan would resent any injury suffered by the least of her people. He also placed emphasis on the fact that Japan's army was modeled on the German system, and that German prowess had had weight with the militarists of Japan.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Enriching Secondary School Latin," and "What is the Good of Latin?" are two subjects scheduled for the annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, to be held jointly with the Classical Club of Greater Boston, at Harvard University, February 14. "The Humanities in an Age of Conflict," is another topic down for discussion.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

In Austria, Empire Was Abolished and New Régime Established Without Fighting, After a Short Meeting of Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Hertzka of Vienna has come to England to enlist official and public support on behalf of the prisoners of war in Siberia and Poland. She does not plead merely for Austrian prisoners, but for those of all nationalities who have been there from four to five years, and have suffered very severely.

Mrs. Hertzka can speak with some authority as a representative Austrian woman who had always opposed the autocratic form of government in Austria, who opposed the war from the beginning, who was one of the leaders of the protests made against the conduct of the war, and against the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, who welcomes the Austrian revolution, and thanks the Entente powers for not allowing Austria to have a large army. Indeed she does not, nor do the Austrian people, trust the great army they have still got, "for imperialist Austrians are still imperialist and conservative; they have not changed in one short year!" said Mrs. Hertzka at a meeting held under the auspices of the British section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"The Austrian revolution," continued Mrs. Hertzka, "was as simple as a revolution could be, though the press which tries to fan the flames of national hatreds tried to make it look as if it was not so. Four weeks after the revolution I read in a foreign newspaper about great cruelties in Austria, about a great disturbance in the same street where I live. I go to my neighbor with the paper, 'Have you heard of these things?' 'No!' Then I go to a soldier's camp near by, 'Have you heard of these things?' 'No!'

Years of Preparation

"No," the revolution was not like that. It was this way. There was a short meeting of the Parliament; then the announcement was made to about 100 people standing outside, 'We no longer have an Empire; we have a Republic.' 'Oh! all right!' they replied, and went away! Of course there had been many years of preparation for the republic because of the widespread discontent with our rulers, because the people could never get enough money for education and reforms. Austria was poor, yet she always spent nearly all her money on the army and navy instead of making things better for the people, but in the same moment that the Socialist Government was created the people cried, 'Now we shall have money for education and humanitarian work. We shall have woman suffrage and all the reforms we have asked for so long.'

"And they were right. Within a few weeks of the revolution every one of 20 years of age was enfranchised; capital punishment was abolished; free speech was established, and that meant a very great deal to Austrians because the police had always had power to stop meetings when anything was said that they did not like or did not think right; the housing problem was solved; the most wonderful reforms were introduced into our education system, making education free and doing away with private and convent schools; child labor and women's night work were prohibited.

Solved Problems with Justice

"And other countries can have a bloodless revolution like ours if they will do as Austrians did—try to solve every problem that came with justice. For instance, the policy of the government, which is composed of Right Wing Socialists and a few Conservatives, is to give back to the peasants the land which had been turned into hunting estates. It is not true that the land has been confiscated; the owners are paid what is considered a reasonable price for the land. And it is the same with housing. It has been said in other countries that the Socialist Government seized the rich people's houses and gave them to the workers. No, it was not so.

"Our housing difficulties had been very much increased during the war. We had so many refugees and we could not build new houses, we had not the money nor the materials. There were no houses for the people and what the government really did was to select the houses with several many rooms where only two or three persons lived, and the several houses or estates owned by one family. They then allotted the surplus rooms to houseless Austrian families and refugees, paying rent for them. This was not done at once. It was discussed for some time; the rich people got accustomed to the idea and they invited people they knew or others who they thought would be nice neighbors into their homes.

Former Emperor's Castles Seized

"In the cases where the newcomers were not so congenial, or where complaints were made about cooking, the new occupants were placed on the top story or in the basement. Everything was done to carry out the necessary change with as little discomfort and friction as possible. The only houses that were seized by the government and not paid for were the Emperor's castles, which, as the Empire no longer existed, were held to belong to the State, and in these castles were put people who needed special care."

"Agricultural production is stimulated by the government which makes a reasonable estimate as to what the allotments should produce, and if the peasant does not work well enough to secure the estimated results, the land is then handed over to a better worker. We have, so far, very little socialized industry; it could not be

done immediately, because the workers have not yet any experience in managing large businesses, but we have manufacturers' delegates in our Workers' Council, and they will learn all that is necessary. We should have been very glad if, before the war, some one had written about a 'Socialist Utopia,' a sort of handbook which would have given information and statistics of industry, and taught how socialized industry should be worked. Then we should have known better how to work, but this will come.

Money for Unemployment

"One of the things that helped to make our revolution bloodless was that 10 per cent of the receipts of industry are taken for unemployment. This has been criticized as likely to encourage laziness, but it does not do that for the unemployed do not get a quarter of what they get for working; they are only paid enough to keep them from starvation until they get work again.

"Not all the rich people like the republican, but as they look round at the different countries they think they will still like to live in Austria. Nor do the Communists agree with the system of our government, but it is very interesting to see how they and the government have agreed not to oppose one another with violence. From the first the Communists said, 'We do not believe in armed force, but if you use armed force against us, then we shall be compelled to form a people's army.' So the government agreed not to use force against the Communists, and they are allowed to keep on their propaganda without interference.

"If the famine conditions are over come I believe Austria will soon become one of the freest countries in the world. For the first time in history we feel we have a 'fatherland,' for now we are no longer 'subjects' but 'citizens.'

MR. HODGES ARRAIGNS COAL INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England.—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, speaking at Nottingham in support of the nationalization of the mines, alluded to the anomalous condition in which the country was being placed by the fact that whilst the output of coal was increasing, people at home were getting less. He hoped the statement he proposed to publish in the press immediately would arouse such an amount of public indignation as would compel a change in the administration relating to coal. He complained that immense losses of coal were entailed by the present methods of wasteful production, due to a large extent, to the conflicting ownership interests. As coal was a wasting asset, limited in quantity, it should be produced and used by rule.

The nation had not been benefited from the present wasteful methods, either of production or consumption; but the coal owners were profiting at the nation's expense. If the price of industrial coal remained where it was, including the 6s. put on for political purposes, they would be placing a burden on British industry, with which it would like to tell them in the presence of the two high commissioners how much he looked forward to shortly visiting those two great dominions.

Burdens Imposed by War

The war had imposed upon them enough serious burdens of their own, and they could not pretend to be able to take everybody else's burden on their own shoulders, but at the same time the nations were very much dependent upon each other and upon each other's welfare, and if war brought ruin upon other people, their own welfare must suffer in many ways.

These new world conditions imposed a great responsibility upon Britons, but it also gave them a great opportunity of showing an example. He knew that British example was influencing and was going to influence the states of the world enormously. The British Empire had always played a very great part in the history of the world, and it was destined to play an even greater part in the immediate future. The part they played and the example they showed depended upon British spirit. Every man and woman in the British Empire had got to do their very best, and to do it as they had never done it before.

WOMEN IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Capt. W. S. Sanders, secretary of the Fabian Society, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Industrial League at the Central Hall, Westminster, referred to the opposition which was being encountered by women in certain sections of industry and said he would like to see a meeting of protest by women, against men going into do-

work.

BRITISH ENGINES FOR BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Belgian Government has placed an order with Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. for 200 locomotive engines of large size. The contract involves a sum of considerably over 100,000,000 francs. The order, which is the largest for this type of engine ever placed in the history of engineering, is part of a contract for 390 engines which was on the point of being wholly fixed in America, till, at the last moment, Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. stepped in and secured the larger share of it. Orders for the remaining 190 engines have been placed partly in Canada and partly in the United States.

Japanese Asked for Protection

The Minister for Defense explained that certain trouble had arisen in North Queensland in connection with "colored" labor, and Japanese, who alleged that they were in danger, had sent a letter to a cruiser (presumably Japanese) asking for protection. This letter had been forwarded without comment to the Australian Prime Minister. A Labor government, including Mr. Hughes and Mr. Tudor, the latter now leader of the Federal Opposition, was then in power. The Cabinet decided to send Senator Givens, a Queensland Labor representative, to Queensland in order that he might use his influence to prevent any white labor act of aggression. Senator Givens went to Queensland and the question was settled without disturbance.

These interesting reminders of proximity prove the truth of the unpublished warning given by Dr. George Ernest Morrison, adviser to the Chinese Government, and perhaps the greatest living white authority on the Far East. Dr. Morrison, speaking in Melbourne in Wesley Church, in 1917 pointed out that Japan had come far closer than before the war to Australian shores, and Australia should remember that Japan would resent any injury suffered by the least of her people. He also placed emphasis on the fact that Japan's army was modeled on the German system, and that German prowess had had weight with the militarists of Japan.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Enriching Secondary School Latin," and "What is the Good of Latin?" are two subjects scheduled for the annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, to be held jointly with the Classical Club of Greater Boston, at Harvard University, February 14. "The Humanities in an Age of Conflict," is another topic down for discussion.

PRINCE IS GUEST AT CANADA CLUB

Wonderful Spirit of Canadians, Says Prince of Wales, Is Going to Make Nation Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were recently among the guests at the Canada Club dinner at the Savoy Hotel. Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, who proposed the toast of the Prince of Wales, said they all knew that 10 per cent of the receipts of industry are taken for unemployment. This has been criticized as likely to encourage laziness, but it does not do that for the unemployed do not get a quarter of what they get for working; they are only paid enough to keep them from starvation until they get work again.

"Not all the rich people like the republican, but as they look round at the different countries they think they will still like to live in Austria. Nor do the Communists agree with the system of our government, but it is very interesting to see how they and the government have agreed not to oppose one another with violence. From the first the Communists said, 'We do not believe in armed force, but if you use armed force against us, then we shall be compelled to form a people's army.'

The Prince of Wales, said that he had a remarkable reception, in reply, that said that now he had traveled right across the great Dominion and met thousands of Canadians, it was an especially great pleasure to him to be present. Canada and its people would always occupy a very large part

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL PRICES TO BE HIGHER

Factions in American League Compromise and Arbitration Board Is to Be Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The two hostile factions of the American League cemented a new working arrangement at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, following an arduous all-day meeting on Tuesday, and the club owners of the American and National leagues met in a joint session at the Congress Hotel yesterday afternoon, with a view to uniting on a choice for the new chairman of the National baseball commission.

The list of eligibles was reduced from 15 men, prominent as side-line

followers of the game, but not directly interested in the business of baseball, to five men, three of them New Yorkers and two from Chicago. These men are: K. M. Landis, Federal District Judge, of Chicago; J. A. Walker, state Senator, New York; M. L. Woodruff, sporting editor, Chicago Tribune; William Edwards, former New York City police commissioner; and J. C. Toole, New York.

The final decision of naming the new national chairman, with the large salary attached, will rest with the two major league presidents, B. B. Johnson of the American and J. H. Heydler of the National League. It is understood that the choice is practically restricted to two men, M. L. Woodruff of Chicago and J. A. Walker of New York. The original list of 15 men was submitted by the major league committees formed for that purpose, about one year ago, for consideration of the two big leagues. The effort was to select a man for the position who had no direct interest in baseball finances or allegiance to any club. Presidents W. L. Veech of Chicago and W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia Club acted for the National League and the American representatives were President J. R. Ruppert of New York and Frank Navin of Detroit.

A new list of prices for seats was agreed upon. The figures are considerably in advance over the old tariff. The cheapest box seat in the future will cost \$1.50; grandstand seats, \$1, and the bleacher seats, 50 cents.

The agreement to compromise the difficulties between the "loyalist" faction of the American League, headed by President Johnson and including five club owners, and the triumvirate of presidents, C. A. Comiskey, Chicago; J. J. Ruppert, New York, and Harry Frazee of Boston, was formally drawn in a statement by attorneys representing all interests of the league, according to the following various understandings:

1. Dismissal of litigation against the "loyalists" instituted by the New York club.

2. Reinstatement of Pitcher C. W. Mays with New York.

3. National commission to agree to award third place in the American League race to New York, and third prize money to New York players.

4. Appointment of an American League arbitration board to hold office two years, to consist of J. J. Ruppert of New York and C. C. Griffith of Washington, with full power to review any penalties or fines in excess of \$100 or 10 days' suspension, or any act of any member of the league considered in excess of his constitutional rights as a member. In case of disagreement between the review board members, decision is to be left to a federal judge in Chicago.

The National League did not adhere strictly to the rules governing covering the gradual abolition of the spit ball as the rules were accepted by the American League, since it voted to allow all spitball pitchers in the league to continue their delivery for the coming season, instead of restricting each club to two such pitchers.

NEBRASKA SECURES PROF. F. W. LUEHRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Three dual swimming meets scheduled for Friday and Saturday will open the nataatorial season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association and afford the first opportunity to size up the comparative strength of the various teams that will compete for the conference championship at Evanston, March 18 and 19.

The first of these meets is between the University of Iowa and University of Chicago at the pool of the latter institution Friday, while on Saturday University of Wisconsin will visit University of Illinois and Iowa will swim against Northwestern University.

Northwestern and Chicago have had everything in swimming largely their own way for several years, but Iowa and Wisconsin promise to put up a stronger bid for honors this year than formerly. Iowa has just made swimming a major sport and unusual interest is being developed as a result. The Conference swimming schedule as announced follows:

February 13—University of Iowa at Chicago; 14—University of Wisconsin at Chicago; 28—University of Illinois at Chicago; 28—University of Wisconsin at Northwestern.

March 6—University of Chicago at Wisconsin; 12—Northwestern University at Illinois; 18-19—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship at Northwestern.

VIRGIN ISLANDS INQUIRY

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands.—The United States gunboat *Dolphin*, bringing a committee of congressmen to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands, arrived here last Friday. The committee immediately began sittings, which were attended by interested crowds.

Tuesday night the margin was one

point, the score being 17 to 16. This game showed far more fight on the part of Washington and a faster, but rougher contest. Penalties were numerous. Oregon A. C. started well in the lead at the opening of the second half with the score 10 to 6 in their favor, but the game was only won in the last few minutes of play by a goal by W. E. Gurley '20, substitute forward. The summaries:

MONDAY'S GAME

OREGON A. C. WASHINGTON
Stinson, M. 5 1 .557
Arthur, Gurley, rf. 5 1 .526
Arthurs, 5 1 .522
Eikelman, McCarr, c. c. Jamieson, Munson Hubbard, lg. 5 1 .522
McCarr, Reynolds, rg. 5 1 .500
Reynolds, 5 1 .500
Score—Oregon Agricultural College 17, University of Washington 16. Goals from floor—Stinson 5, Arthur 5, McCarr 2, Gurley, Eikelman, Reynolds, Hubbard for Oregon A. C.; Sohns, Nicholson, Munson for Washington. Goals from foul—Stinson 5 for Oregon A. C.; Cook 4 for Washington. Referee—George Anderson. Time—Two 20-min. periods.

TUESDAY'S GAME

OREGON A. C. WASHINGTON

Stinson, M. 5 1 .557
Arthur, Gurley, rf. 5 1 .526
Arthurs, 5 1 .522
Eikelman, McCarr, c. c. Jamieson, Munson Hubbard, lg. 5 1 .522
McCarr, Reynolds, rg. 5 1 .500
Reynolds, 5 1 .500
Score—Oregon Agricultural College 17, University of Washington 16. Goals from floor—Stinson 4, Arthur 5, Gurley, Eikelman, Reynolds, Hubbard for Oregon A. C.; Sohns, Nicholson, Munson for Washington. Goals from foul—Stinson 5 for Oregon A. C.; Cook 4 for Washington. Referee—George Anderson. Time—Two 20-min. periods.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the half-way mark passed, the race for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association is tightening up. During the coming week the first and second teams will be set against each other for the first time, the University of Chicago going to Urbana to meet the University of Illinois. Saturday both have shown themselves to be high-powered scoring machines, and it will be interesting to watch the performances in opposition of the two leading scorers of the Conference, C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois, and R. D. Birkoff '21 of Chicago.

One of the features of the season to date has been the disappointing clump of the University of Minnesota quintet due in a great measure to absence from the floor of three of the best players, including A. C. Oss '21, forward. As soon as the Gophers can put their full strength back on the floor they can be expected to improve their showing. Northwestern University, which finished third last year, has been another disappointment. It has already lost four out of five games and has only three left to play. Its showing has been due in a large measure to stochastic difficulties.

The spirit of the University of Illinois during the first part of the season was as much of a surprise as the slowing up of Minnesota. Up to last Saturday they had played all their games on the home floor, winning five straight; but when they tried to make goals on a strange floor at Purdue University, they received their first setback, 36 to 20, at the hands of a quintet they had previously downed, 33 to 31. Then they visited Ohio State University and came away with a 35 to 27 victory.

A great deal of attention has been attracted by the reversal of performance exhibited by the University of Iowa. After losing its first three games, it turned around and won five in a row, defeating all three of the teams that first downed it, Wisconsin, Chicago, and Minnesota.

Chicago visits Urbana Saturday. The Maroons is the only team that is performing consistently with its record of last year, when it finished second. Coach H. O. Page has three of his veterans back, and they have been strengthened by new men of ability, chief among the latter being Clarence Vollmer '20, forward who has proven national athletic recognition.

In the quarter-mile, there are W. R. Meese '21, and F. J. Mesner '21, veterans; C. G. Wetzel '21, and F. J. Petty '21, last year's substitutes; and E. P. Hardell '20, a fleet newcomer. P. W. Burkholder '21, and J. E. Larson '20, experienced point-winners, will be the nucleus of the half-mile division.

Captain Johnson leads the high jump and hurdles classes. In the former, he is assisted by C. C. Later '20, R. A. Haigh '20, and E. A. Hob '22, all of whom can do six feet and better; and in the latter, F. H. Lashmer '22, and E. E. Beardsley '22, are out to capture second and third places.

Vaulting the bar appreciably over 11 feet, and going higher every day, the pole-vaulting contingent is the most promising in years. W. K. Westbrook '21, tennis champion; M. D. Slaughter '20, and A. G. Cross '20, should have little difficulty in placing in this event.

The weight-throwing squad is only fair. C. G. Stips '22 and J. L. Baker '20 are a little better than the usual shotputter, while R. W. Johnson '20, intercollegiate strong man, is attempting to master the javelin.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

has lost all four of its games to date. It meets Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, Saturday and goes to Minneapolis to engage Minnesota on Monday. The Wolverines have met neither of these schools previously this year.

C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois continues to lead the list of individual scorers, now having 119 points to his credit; from 41 goals from the floor and 37 from the foul line. R. D. Birkoff '21 of Chicago is still second, with 87, and Frank Shimke '21 of Iowa continues a close third, with 84. Six new names are added to the list which follows:

Goals—

Player and College—Floor Fou Points

C. R. Carney, Illinois 41 37 119
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago 19 45 87
Frank Shimke, Iowa 14 56 84
D. S. White, Purdue 12 42 76
J. B. Fehmeyer, Illinois 27 2 58
H. K. Knapp, Wisconsin 13 24 50
N. A. Arntson, Minnesota 16 23 55
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FORTY PER CENT FOR UNITED FRUIT

Great Prosperity Is Indicated in Company's Report for Fifteen Months — Outlook for the Current Year Is Promising

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United Fruit Company has issued its report for the 15 months ended December 31, 1919. The balance for dividends after interest and charges and estimated taxes equals 40 per cent on the \$50,316,500 stock, compared with 39.7 per cent in 1918, 26.7 per cent in 1917, and 24.4 per cent in 1916. The 15 months' operation compares with the previous fiscal period ended September 30 as follows:

	1919	1918
Total Inc.	\$28,308,308	\$24,800,506
Int on bds	206,635	\$23,509
Taxes	18,016,103	\$8,495,450
Bal net inc	20,163,517	14,094,046
Diva	6,289,562	4,025,320
Year's sur	13,873,951	10,685,727
Prev sur	35,040,154	25,198,660
Total sur	48,914,104	35,266,785
at Chg'd to p & l	5,000,000	4,367,367
Chg'd to p & l	5,613	64,773,208
Total sur	45,199,722	35,040,154

a War emergency reserve fund.
b Accumulated surplus Nipe Bay Company, \$2,876,643.
c Appreciation securities Old Colony Trust Company trustee, \$1,896,723.
d Credit adjustment are reverse Sugar Refinery.

Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet as of September 30 compares as follows:

ASSETS

Property— 1819 1918
Trop land and equip \$70,233,507 \$60,960,873

Dom and Euro prop 8,017,684 5,634,610
Stmships (t 183,815) 12,961,562 13,247,593

Investments 8,284,804
U.S. Govt secur 19,808,022 19,808,022

U.S. Govt secur 6,218,218

Other investments 4,565,522 2,947,237

Current assets—
Cash 19,510,223 20,351,791

Notes receivable 187,455 243,873

Accounts receivable 5,713,368 7,002,729

Sugar & molasses stock 633,161 2,660,809

Fund fr pay 1 1/2% deb 1,186,564

Deferred assets 376,348 526,319

Willys-Over 25% 25% 25% 24% 24%

Worthington 75% 76% 75% 76% 71%

Total sales 1,434,000 shares.

LIABILITIES

U.S. Govt secur 19,808,022 19,808,022

U.S. Govt secur 6,218,218

Other deferred assets 867,556 1,029,044

Deferred debts—
Advance payments 1,391,170 1,226,183

Transit items 379,061 642,217

Total 147,684,101 127,622,346

LIABILITIES

Capital stock \$50,316,500 \$50,316,500

Funded debt—
4 1/2% deb (1923) 514,000 2,125,000

4 1/2% deb (1925) 531,000 2,800,000

Steamship obligations 136,687

Current liabilities—
Payable 1,064,457 1,021,443

Account payable 4,181,177 3,269,976

Coupons payable 6,777

Dividend payable 1,257,913 1,006,330

Deferred liabilities—
Costa Rica R mat acc 243,125 243,125

Costa Rica rep res 280,317 190,487

Interest accrued 132,465

Rentals accrued 161,267 63,877

Other deferred lab. 816,857 875,616

Surplus 650,083 475,944

Stmshp constr res 11,687,008 7,668,429

Tax reserve 15,534,447 10,342,585

Res for trop losses 11,236,727 11,904,580

Profit and loss 49,109,723 35,040,154

Total 147,884,101 127,622,346

President Andrew W. Preston says in part:

Plans for Expansion

The curtailment of importation of fruit continued on account of shortage in tonnage and general labor conditions.

The company's farms have been brought back to normal conditions and considerable new land is being planted. The cacao cultivation has been increased and a large planting program has been established, which will be completed within the next two years.

The output of the company's sugar mills in Cuba for the crop season of 1919 was 252,645,900 pounds of sugar and 6,496,921 gallons of molasses, as compared with 280,553,500 pounds of sugar and 6,086,392 gallons of molasses for the previous season.

The outlook for the current year is promising. A large amount of additional acreage has been planted in cane and the output of the mills should show a substantial increase over last year.

The Revere Sugar Refinery produced 211,218,000 pounds of refined sugar during the 15 months. The Revere Sugar Refinery now has a daily capacity for handling 1,250,000 pounds of raws, and beginning February, 1920, the output from the company's sugar mills in Cuba should supply the refinery's requirements and insure a maximum melting.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1920 Increase

1st week February \$3,288,000 \$709,659

From Jan 1 16,957,000 1,581,000

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Year ended Dec. 31—1919 1919

Oper revenue \$12,856,592 \$18,479,659

Def of exp tax etc. 895,306 1,057,819

Net

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

NEW YORK, New York—Seats on

the stock exchange have experienced

a sharp decline from the high of

\$115,000 touched during the bull market last year. The membership of

C. Edmund van Vleck Jr. has been

transferred to C. Prentiss Andrews

for \$101,000. Russel S. Cooney paid

\$95,000 for the seat of Harcourt N.

Trimble, and Bertwal C. Read \$92,000

for the membership of Charles Mor-

gan. The sale previous to \$101,000

was \$103,500.

JOPLIN ORE MARKET

JOPLIN, Missouri—The price of lead

ore remains unchanged at \$100, and at

this price the entire output of the field

was sold last week. Zinc on the other

hand dropped from \$55 to \$47.50, and

only a small tonnage was purchased.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Can 43 44 42 42

Am Car & Fdry 125 128 124 125 1/4

Am Corp 505 514 495 505

Am Loco 58% 58% 55% 58%

Am Sugar 123% 124% 123% 124%

Am Smelters 59% 60% 58% 58%

Am Tel & Tel 975 974 96% 97

Am Woolen 123 126% 120% 120%

Atchison 78 78 77 78

Atl Gulf & W 144% 144% 144% 144%

Anaconda 55 55 54 55

Am. & Loc. 109% 109% 108% 107%

B & O 29% 28% 28% 28%

Beth Stl B 87% 88 85% 86%

Can Pac 118% 119% 115% 117%

C. M. & St P 32 32 30% 30%

Chino 31% 34% 33% 34%

Cent Leather 75% 76% 75% 75%

Chrysler 10% 11% 10% 10%

Com Fds 79% 79% 77% 77%

Con Fds 10% 10% 9% 9%

Crucible Steel 208 213% 207% 208

Cuba Cane 42% 43% 42% 43%

do pd 80 80% 78% 80

End-Johnson 122% 123% 118% 118%

Geo. Electric 152% 154% 152% 152%

Goodrich 24% 25% 23% 23%

Goodyear 50% 51% 50% 50%

Grinnell 50% 50% 49% 49%

Int Paper 72% 76% 72% 74%

Kennecott 23 23 23% 23%

Marine 29 29 27% 27%

Mid. Pac. 55% 55% 55% 55%

Mo Pacific 44% 44% 44% 44%

Mo. & St. L. 10% 10% 10% 10%

N. Y. N. H. & H. 11% 11% 11% 11%

North Butte 15% 15% 15% 15%

Ohio & Erie 20 20 20 20

Ohio R. & P. 10 10 10 10

Ohio & W. 10 10 10 10

Ohio & W. 10 10 10 10

Ohio & W. 10

VOCATIONAL WORK FOR RAILROAD MEN

State of Connecticut Cooperates With New York, New Haven & Hartford Line in Providing Education for Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—What is regarded as a pioneer step in American vocational education is about to be taken jointly in the State of Connecticut and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It is the cooperative effort of this State with the railroad company to furnish vocational training to the railroad employees.

This departure from the well-worn paths of practical education, and which is looked upon as the first move of its peculiar kind in the country, is scheduled to begin March 1.

The state of Connecticut, with the aid of the federal government's special vocational education fund set aside for that purpose, will meet the expense of the undertaking by instructing the railroad employees on a part time system in Connecticut's various vocational schools throughout the State. It will necessitate additional teachers, but the State Director of Vocational Training says that the federal fund will more than defray this extra cost.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees in Connecticut will attend the nearest state vocational school to where they live. These schools are at Bridgeport, New Haven, East Hartford, Stamford, Danbury, and Meriden. It is understood that the railroad employees will put in part time at their regular jobs and part time at the various schools learning trades which apply particularly to railroad business.

The ages for eligibility at the schools are from 16 to 20. The subjects to be taught will include shop mechanics, coach painting, mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

About 2000 students are expected to be enrolled when the project begins the first of next month.

The only expense of moment to the railroad authorities will be the salary and traveling expenses of a special educational supervisor, who will travel all over the railroad's system, visiting the various trade schools and keeping an eye out for the progress of the apprentice students.

STRONG PLEA MADE FOR QUEBEC FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A strong plea for the farmers of the province of Quebec was made by the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, in a speech in the Legislative Assembly. Up to lately, said Mr. Caron, the province had been able to maintain the greater portion of its population in the rural districts, but this year they had slipped behind. It was most important, said the Minister, that the people in the cities and towns should understand that any attempt to prohibit the export of farm produce and food would inevitably bring in its train a tremendous decrease in production and a day might come when the farmers alone would have bread, butter, and other food.

There was at the present time a feeling of misunderstanding between the cities and the rural districts. The people in the cities claimed the farmers made too much money, and yet they did not rush to the farms where all the money could be earned.

There were 2000 men out of work, but did they really want to work? asked the Minister. The government offered all those who were out of work and really desired to earn their living, work on the farms in the province; and what had been the result? Only a couple of dozen applications for positions on the farms.

"I would like to keep those who are on the farms right where they are," said Mr. Caron. "If you take the men from the farms you will ultimately destroy not only the farmer himself, but also the city workers. Mention has been made of revolution which may possibly break out in the future. If revolution ever does break out, it will not be in the rural districts among the farmers and agriculturists, but when the cities become overcrowded. If you make farm life impossible for the younger generations, and they flock to the cities and towns, they will soon be in large numbers in those urban districts. They will have been disappointed, they will develop a spirit of unrest and discontent, and it will be those men who will start your revolution."

SASKATCHEWAN HAS GOOD FISCAL YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The financial position of this Province was set forth by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, in his budget speech before the Legislature, when he stated that in the last fiscal year the per capita provincial debt had been reduced by 84 cents and now stood at \$17,742,236, or \$21.30 per capita. This, he explained, was the net debt. The gross debt was \$34,946,402 or \$41.95 per capita. He did not regard the gross debt seriously, however, because the difference between the gross and the net represented public charges which were self-carrying.

Mr. Dunning showed that the increment of agricultural wealth which accrued to the people of the Province

in the last year was \$371,641,000. The oat crop had shown an increase of \$16,000,000 over the previous year; barley an increase of \$2,000,000 while there had been an increase in the acreage of flax and in value of \$6,500,000. Dairy products had increased in value \$3,750,000. The total acreage in field crops in 1918 had been 15,901,000 and last year it had been 17,430,000, due largely to the amount of new plowing done in 1917 under the stimulus of the greater production campaign.

The total cost of provincial and local government for the fiscal year 1918-19 had been \$59,38 per head of population, whereas the federal government's services in this Province involved a cost of \$26.34 per head.

BARBADOS TRADE FOR 1918 FORMED A RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report from E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Barbados, concerning its trade, is of more than usual value inasmuch as no trade returns have been hitherto made for either the year 1918 or 1919. The total trade for 1918, it is noted, was higher in value than any previous year, being practically equal divided between imports and exports, the imports being in excess of the exports. The figures used by Mr. Flood were obtained through the courtesy of the Barbados Comptroller who allowed him to make extracts from the customs reports of 1918, which is still in manuscript.

The increase in trade over the previous year was about £1,000,000 and over £3,000,000 greater than in 1913. In the year under review the value of the imports from the United States and Canada was £1,529,032, having increased £95,278 since 1913. Though this Japanese opposition gave great offense to many Americans, whether these Americans were in favor of Chinese immigration or not. It seemed rather a strange thing to Americans that aliens of one race, residing in America, should have the temerity to object to the introduction of aliens of another race.

The great war has shown America the allegiance of many aliens to their mother country. It was the propaganda maintained by the foreign-language schools and press which caused this dual citizenship. To correct this, the legislatures of many states adopted legislation in 1919 shutting out these foreign-language schools. When a similar bill was introduced at the 1919 session of the Hawaiian Legislature, the local Japanese population took offense at the measure. In this I believe they made a mistake."

A co-educational school with enrollment of four hundred pupils, one half of whom are living on the grounds. Separate departments for Lower School, Intermediate, and Junior College. Emphasis laid on individual character development. Fully accredited by the State of Minnesota. Two large gymsnasiums with swimming pool, Military drill for boys. Domestic Science, Art, and Commercial Classes.

The Principia Established 1898

A co-educational school with enrollment of four hundred pupils, one half of whom are living on the grounds.

Separate departments for Lower School, Intermediate, and Junior College.

Emphasis laid on individual character development. Fully accredited by the State of Minnesota. Two large gymsnasiums with swimming pool, Military drill for boys. Domestic Science, Art, and Commercial Classes.

THE PRINCIPIA ST. LOUIS, MO.

The New York School of Secretaries

Three month course. Individual instruction. Students on probation. Graduates registered.

55 West 42 Street V. M. Wheat, Director.

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Individual instruction in all Shorthand, Pitman and Gregg, Typing, Bookkeeping, Filing, Commercial, Business, etc.

555 CONSOLIDATED REALTY BLDG.
6th and Hill Sts. - 63160
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK SEEKS WAY TO ISSUE SEWER BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An amendment to the state Constitution authorizing cities to issue sewer bonds, regardless of debt limits, is advocated by the Merchants Association, in order that a modern sewerage system may be constructed in New York City. The Constitution forbids a city to incur a debt greater than 10 per cent of the excess value of its real estate, but in this city revenue, water supply and other bonds yielding an income sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges upon them are not counted against this 10 per cent limit. The association feels that sewer bonds might be added to this list.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There was a heavy increase in the immigration figures for Canada for 1919 as compared with the previous year. In 1919 117,633 settlers entered the Dominion as compared with 67,393 in 1918. Of last year's total 57,251 arrived from Great Britain, and 52,064 from the United States. Those coming from the United States are a decided asset to the country, inasmuch as they are mostly farmers, and brought with them cash and effects amounting to over \$18,000,000. They are fairly well scattered over the country. The Department of Immigration and Colonization shows great activity as regards the rejection of undesirable settlers; at points along the international boundary over 20,000 persons were turned back as not being able to comply with the immigration regulations. At ocean points rejections were nearly 500, the chief ground being the likelihood of their becoming the charge of the country for various causes.

REINSTATING POSTAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Dominion Postal Department will reinstate the postal employees who went on strike in Winnipeg last May only as vacancies occur, and under certain conditions will consider the applications of men who want to return to the postal service, said the Postmaster, P. C. MacIntyre, recently. He did not think it possible, however, that these men were reemployed they would be given the seniority they enjoyed prior to the time of the general strike. The number of men affected was 400, but only a small fraction of them can be given employment now.

FLOATING TERMINAL PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An appropriation of \$300,000 has been made, and a contract let by the United States Railroad Administration for the building of a floating transfer terminal on the east side of the Mississippi River at St. Louis. The new terminal, a covered steel barge, 250 feet long and 75 feet wide, will be used exclusively for the transfer of freight between railroads and the barge lines. It will be in service in May.

TEMPERANCE MAJORITY SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Moral reformers and temperance advocates are making early and energetic preparations to secure a majority when the referendum is taken in this Province on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor. Sunday, May 2, has been set aside as a field day when the cause of temperance will be presented in all churches. The members of the Social Service Council of the Province are working on the assumption that the referendum will be taken early in the summer, and each city preparations are under way to prosecute a vigorous campaign on behalf of the One Thousand Club, to be composed of persons who will actively work on behalf of the temperance cause.

EXPORT TRADE FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Frederick M. Ryder, the new American Consul here, has just completed his annual report on the amount of exports passing through the Port of Vancouver to the United States for the past year. In 1918 the figures showed a total export of \$37,291,755, while in 1919 the total was valued at \$52,556,225. The main article of export was lumber, which made up \$24,687,488 of the total. Over \$9,000,000 worth of shingles crossed the border from here last year, while paper and pulp ran close to \$8,000,000. Fish amounted to \$2,000,000, and mineral ores \$20,000,000. Other leading articles were animals, hides, apples, fresh cream, butter, meat, and vegetables.

TOWN PLANNING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The financial position of this Province was set forth by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, in his budget speech before the Legislature, when he stated that in the last fiscal year the per capita provincial debt had been reduced by 84 cents and now stood at \$17,742,236, or \$21.30 per capita. This, he explained, was the net debt. The gross debt was \$34,946,402 or \$41.95 per capita. He did not regard the gross debt seriously, however, because the difference between the gross and the net represented public charges which were self-carrying.

Mr. Dunning showed that the increment of agricultural wealth which accrued to the people of the Province

HAWAIIAN STATUS OF THE JAPANESE

Governor McCarthy Says They Must Be True-Blue Americans or Full-Fledged Japanese — No Divided Allegiance

SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School For Boys and Girls

BEACON SCHOOL is established, not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and school life of the Blue Hills—the summer camp of 63 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS. Telephone Brookline 7017.

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Stewart Dry Goods Co.

INCORPORATED

A Kentucky Corporation
Established since 1846

Seventy-three years selling Quality Merchandise at a fair profit, and holding, we believe, the good-will of all the people of Kentucky.

May we add you to our list of Satisfied Customers?

Spencer Corset Shop

609 STARKS BLDG.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Phones: Main 1761, City 1761

Center Glove Cleaning Co.

Gloves called for and delivered three pairs or more. Main 2205 J.

317 W. Walnut St.
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Mary Anderson Candy Shoppe

510 S. 10th St.
FULTON LINE
FULL LINE OF HARDCANDIES
Chocolate in bulk. Fresh made candy daily.
Fancy Box Creations.

LA PALMA CAFETERIA CO.

421-423 South 4th Avenue
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SUITS, overcoats to order, \$16.50 to \$20.00.

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PAIN & HURST

Where the Women Trade.

There must be a reason.

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Clothing and Furnishings. Oden, Utah.

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The Swift Hat Shop

62 MAIN ST.

Between McCornick's Bank and the Herald.

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DRY CLEANING

117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

DES MOINES, IOWA

The Fulton Market

(DUALITY-PRICE-SERVICE)

41

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QUALITY JEWELRY
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JOY'S BUTTER SHOP
IN NEW HOME-OPEN LOOP CORNER
Central Savings Building
1119-14 15TH STREET, DENVER
Besides Joy's Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and
Cheese, Light Dairy Lunches will be served
and sandwiches put up for travels.
A complete line of those fancy articles you are
looking for in the DECATESSEN SHOP.
Our whole object is to produce an Exchange
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SYSTEM
OF BAKING
BREAD AND ROLLS
1023 15th St.
121 E. way
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HOFF-SCHROEDER
A Large DENVER Cafeteria

One of the most popular in the West
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407
THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
814-16 17th Avenue DENVER, COLO.

Cassell's Grocery and Market
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A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
DENVER
A store where no transaction
is complete until the customer
is satisfied

RUHGE
TAILORING CO.
LADIES' TAILORING
At Moderate Prices
1544-48 CALIFORNIA ST., DENVER

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Believe in Honest Merchandising—
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Your Money will always meet its
Equal at The Store Accommodating
IN DENVER, COLORADO

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A Specialty Store of the West
LINENS—LACES—NOVELTIES
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THE CLIFTON HAT SHOP
Mabel Rose, Prop.
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Eastern Shoe Repair Factory

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M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor
"BEADED TIP" LACES
Many Colors, nearly all lengths
Work called for and delivered without extra
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"For the Man Who Cares"
918 16TH STREET DENVER
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BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
200 South Broadway Phone South 168

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DYEING THAT IS SATISFACTORY
Telephone Main 6766

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors
700 Colfax, DENVER. Phones York 499-5504
We do better cleaning at moderate prices.

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Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.
1238-31 Champ St., DENVER. Phone Main 5425

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ALL GRADES OF COAL
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Special attention given to repair work
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MOVING, SHIPPING, REFRIGERATING,
SPECIAL LOW RATES ON STORING

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We Will Appreciate Your Order
New phone 1490 Old phone 2421

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SHIRT MAKERS
Men's Furnishers - Hatters
5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

Now is the time to buy your
Spring Hat

QUEEN MILLINERY CO.
MRS. MARGARET GOULDING
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45 MONUMENT PLACE
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Greene's Flower Shop
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Music with Meals
34-38 Circle Place

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213-214 Midway Stands: 382 Vegetable Market

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Baked and Candy Candles. Phone 639.

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W. P. DARLING
COAL-COKE

Phone 118 820 First St.

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Peoples National Bank

CHARTERED 1860

Pays 5% Interest on Savings Deposits

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent—all new equipment.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Centrally Located

Modes for Spring

In Dress Fabrics and Accessories—

In Smart Apparel of every kind—

In becoming Hats for every type—

They are all ready for inspection, and

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Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
150 W. Corliss St., City Club Bldg., Jackson,
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GRAND RAPIDS

POWER AND LIGHT

We are authorized representatives in Kent
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We carry a complete stock of Batteries and
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We recharge and repair all makes of bat-

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Special attention given Winter Storage.

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Grand Rapids Battery Shop, Inc.

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Hardware, Stoves, Window Glass

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JOHN H. STEPHENS buys, sells and trades
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TIRES AND TUBES
QUALITY PLUG SERVICE
Prompt delivery on request.

W. F. LEE, No. 8 South 7th St.

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Fort Wayne's Great New

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CORNER CALHOUN AND WASHINGTON STS.

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KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling

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Clothing—Hats and Furnishings

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THE STORE FOR MEN

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311 NORTH BURDICK STREET

GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade

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Test them with trial order.

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109 S. Burdick Street

Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,
Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

BEILLE SMITH CONRAD has everything in
Music and merchandise, including Cases,
Caskets, Jewelry, Pictures, Pictures, Pictures,
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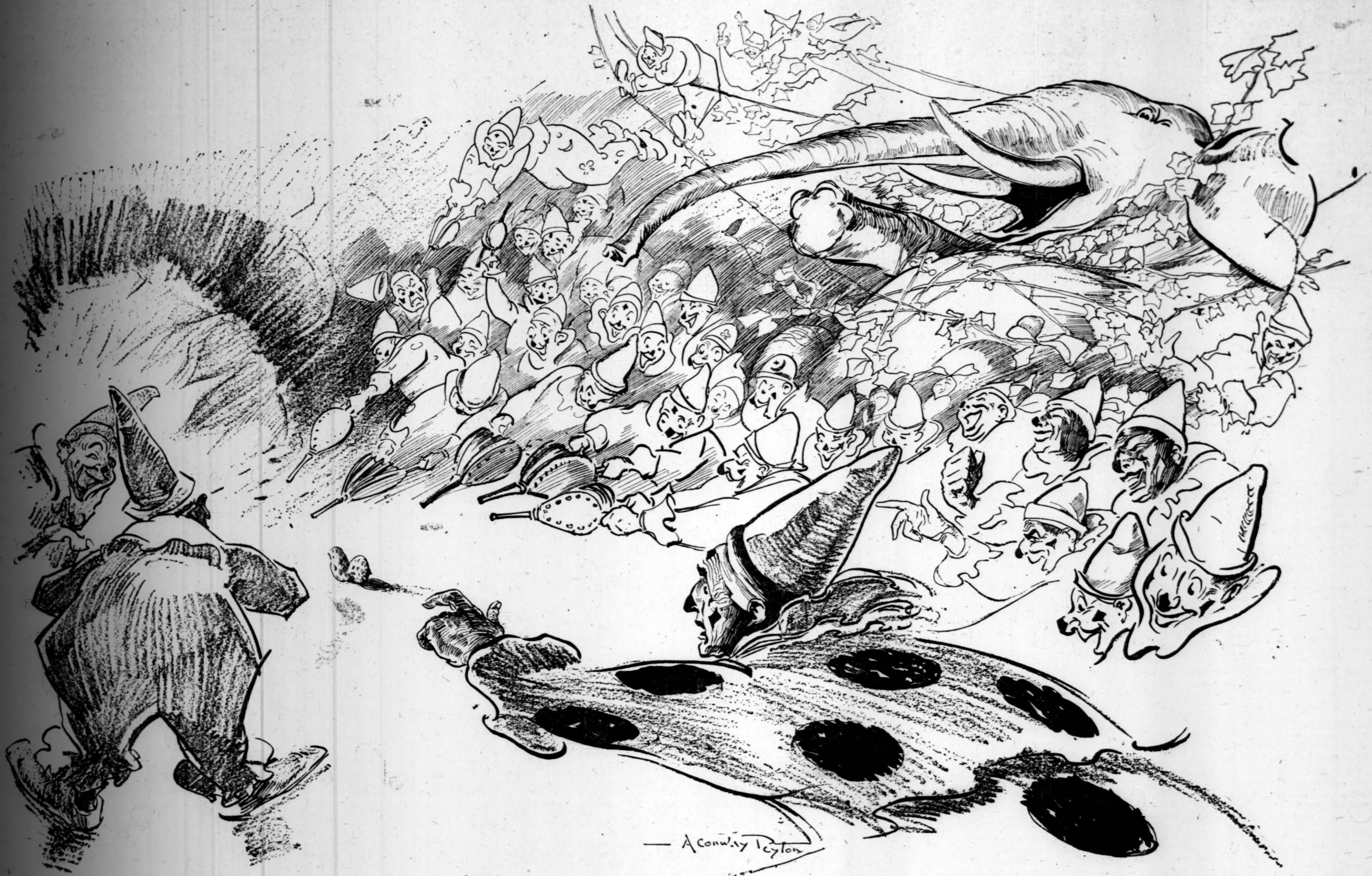
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Abraham Lincoln and the Little Girl

A little girl with hair in curl,
And hat set very straight,
And neatly dressed, all cleaned and pressed,
Was watching at the gate,
Looking up and down the street,
Tapping with impatient feet.

Her trunk beside her, packed and tied,
Was waiting for the van.

Train time drew near, oh, dear, oh, dear.

Where was that baggage man?

Then some one bent above her head;
"You are in trouble," some one said.

Hope dawns in her; "A party, sir,
At my Grandmother's home.

Do you know how trunks can go
When baggage men don't come?"

His smile was tender as a kiss;
"They sometimes go," he said, "like this."

So kind and gay he led the way,
The trunk he carried high.

"I understand," he shook her hand,
A twinkle in his eye.

"These grandmothers must have their due."

Then as he disappeared from view,
"Lincoln!" she heard, one whispered word.

How much that one word meant!

What awe, what pride! her friend, her guide

Was the great President.

Watching the Hepatica

Little Margaret is a city child who knows and loves the woods. She keeps her schoolmates interested in the great outdoors through the samples of the varying seasons that she brings to school. In the late fall, it may be a branch of witch-hazel with its curved pods, which in the heat of the schoolroom burst and surprise the children, as the shiny black seeds rattle like tiny shot against windows and ceiling. In the spring, she brings in some great cocoon which she has located in the fall and has been watching all winter. Now is the time to bring to school the branch on which he has been swaying, so that the children may see the great moth creep from his cell, and watch the marvel of slowly expanding wings. Or later, she may bring a beautiful butterfly to school on a lump of soft fendant and show the children how he will fan his wings and display all their glory, in response to having the sides of his body delicately stroked with the finger.

One year she went to her favorite "hepatica spot" in the woods, brushed

away the snow and leaves and dug up from the frozen ground one plant. She tucked the roots carefully in wood moss, put it in a pretty brown basket and took it to school. How eagerly the children watched the furry little flower buds come up among the last year's red and green leaves. And after the last flowers had faded, with what keen interest they saw the new crop of waxy green heart-shaped leaves, because the hepaticas brought this promise:

In the sunny side of a steep ravine.
We've hidden the long winter thro';
Snug under a blanket of oak leaves brown.

We've waited for spring and for you.
And we've wondered as waiting the cold days through.

Under our blanket of snow.

When will the children come hunting for us?

Will they come when the spring winds blow?"

We bring you a greeting from all the things.

That grow in the woodland bowers;
And we promise you that we will be the first hepatica flowers!

Of course they kept their promise in that sunny schoolroom window and bloomed weeks before a single forest bud had dared to peep out.

I Shine

I Shine is a very nice game for playing when sitting around the fire. Two people go out of the room and choose a word with the same pronunciation, but different meanings, such as "ruler." The first person would represent "ruler," and he might say, "I am a person in authority, and in some countries I govern completely." The second person would represent "ruler," and he might say, "I am found in schools and offices, I am very useful, and generally I am made of wood." When some person has guessed what they represent she would say, "I shine," and then would join in the conversation or ask questions so as to help the other people to get the right word. No one is allowed to ask questions until that one has shone. The first two people "to shine" would be the next ones to choose a word.

Yellow Lights

The lights are twinkling on the wet shiny street,
Winking like my kitten's yellow eyes.
The blinking lights, my kitten's eyes—
Both shine at night,
Just as playful,
Just as yellow,
Just as bright.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

XIV
In Which Dan Parts With Old Friends and Prepares to Claim a Reward

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"Never, I'll warrant you, had the

greatest of woods resounded with so

strange a commotion," continued Dig-

geldy Dan, as he again took up the

thread of his story. "Never, I'll make

bold to surmise, had so singular a

carry-all with such a gayly dressed

passenger boomed through the quiet of

its sunset hour. For what could

have proved more of a surprise to

those peaceful surroundings than the

approach of an elephant most as big

as a house, coming onward with

strides as wide as a wail, and a clown

clinging fast to one foot!

"Yet, forward we crashed and we

plunged—making straight for the lit-

tle town. Far ahead the tree trunks

and the low-hanging boughs showed

blue-black against the russet and red

of the sky that windowed the woods

to the west. And from this very same

spot sprang long, fan-like rays with

edges of silver and edges of gold—

traveling to meet us and bathing all

that they passed in soft, yellow light.

Straight for this light the two of us

lunged—smashingly, dashing onward—

shaking the ground and the glades as

we went; bound for the edge of the town. Now we came to

the top of a leaf-covered slope that

played floor to an open space lined

on both sides with trees. And there,

at the end, was the fast sinking sun,

while smack up against its ruby-red

face stood the spire of a church in the

next town.

"Oh, then, of course, they were

getting ready to make a new clown,"

spoke up the tow-headed boy in a

most knowing and positive fashion.

"Make one?" questioned the little

girl. "Make one how?"

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THE HOME FORUM

Colonel Watterson and Lincoln

Writing of his first meeting with Abraham Lincoln, Colonel Watterson, in his autobiography, "Marse Henry," says: "His appearance did not impress me as fantastically as it had impressed some others. I was familiar with the western type, and while Mr. Lincoln was not an Adonis, even after prairie ideals, there was about him a dignity that commanded respect."

"I met him again, the next Monday forenoon in his apartment at Willard's Hotel as he was preparing to start to his inauguration, and was struck by his unaffected kindness, for I came with a matter requiring his attention. This was, in point of fact, to get from him a copy of the inauguration speech for the Associated Press. I turned it over to Ben Perley Peirce, who, like myself, was assisting Mr. Gobright. The President that was about to be seemed entirely self-possessed; not a sign of nervousness, and very obliging. As I have said, I accompanied the cortège that passed from the Senate chamber to the east portico. When Mr. Lincoln removed his hat to face the vast throng in front and below, I extended my hand to take it, but Judge Douglas, just behind me, reached over my outstretched arm and received it, holding it during the delivery of the address. I stood just near enough the speaker's elbow not to obstruct any gestures he might make, though he made but few; and then I began to get a suspicion of the power of the man."

"He delivered that inaugural address as if he had been delivering inaugural addresses all his life. Firm, resonant, earnest, it announced the coming of a man, of a leader of men; and in its tone and style the gentlemen whom he had invited to become members of his political family—each of whom thought himself a bigger man than his chief—might have heard the voice and seen the hand of one born to rule. Whether they did or not, they very soon ascertained the fact. From the hour Abraham Lincoln crossed the threshold of the White House to the hour he went thence, . . . there was not a moment when he did not dominate the political and military situation and his official subordinates."

Herons

As I was climbing Ardian Mör From the shore of Sheelin Lake, I met the herons coming down Before the water's wake.

And they were talking in their flight Of dreamy ways the herons go When all the hills are withered up Nor any waters flow.

—Francis Ledwidge.

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Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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The One Real Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is literally full of sentences which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the thoughtful reader. On page 228, for example, Mrs. Eddy has written: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." On reading the words one is forced to give them more than superficial heed; for do they not conflict with many a belief of the human mind?

Now the sentences just quoted express what is the very kernel of the teachings of Christian Science. God is predicated by Christian Science to be the one self-existent Being. The nature of God as divine Principle has been discovered gradually to the human race, and it has taken many a long century for the children of men to begin to perceive the untrustworthiness of material sense and so to turn away from the false evidence of these senses to the recognition of spiritual reality. But what is significant is the fact that the revelation has come, and that the teachings of Christian Science admit of no halting or halfway position. The meaning of the words of Mrs. Eddy that "there is no power apart from God," must be taken as they stand, without modification and without corruption.

If, then, God be the one real power, it follows that no other power exists. And since God is Spirit, spiritual power alone is real. These deductions are tremendously far-reaching, although they seem to be misapprehended by some when first they are presented. And why? Because the human mind is matter's very selfhood. The human mind believes in the reality of matter and in the power of matter, and is oblivious to the truth of spiritual being. But the spiritual facts, that the divine Principle of being is infinite Spirit, and that spiritual power alone is real, stultify every belief of the human mind, no matter how cherished, and declare that matter has no real power, but is endowed in belief with supposititious power by an equally supposititious mind. Mrs. Eddy does not hesitate to say that the acknowledgment of any material power dishonors God, who is the one and only power.

Perhaps one of the first questions a man may ask himself after he has pondered the statement that "there is no power apart from God," is, What bearing has this on human existence? The ordinary man is practical; he likes to know how to apply what he is pleased to term theoretical knowledge. And that is a very sensible position; but, as a matter of fact, theory is simply an endeavor to explain the "practical." What bearing, then, have the teachings of Christian Science on the problems of human existence? They bear upon them at all points. Take the great enigma to mankind, matter and evil. No man has done more than theorize as to what matter is. Some may stamp upon it and declare it to be, but no explanation of what it is or is not can be obtained from the mere sense-impressions of feeling and sound. Others may be erudite on the various theories with regard to its so-called atomic structure, and even be primed on the constitution of the ion or the electron, but they cannot be certain that tomorrow may not change the whole course of speculation and that entirely new theories may take the field and hold it for the time being. That is exactly how it is with matter from the point of view of the human mind. In Christian Science, on the other hand, matter is no longer an enigma. God or Principle is known to be expressed in an infinite number of spiritual ideas; spiritual ideas are recognized as reality; and matter is seen to be a false or counterfeit sense of these real spiritual ideas. But a lie or a counterfeit is nothing, relative to the absolute truth. Consequently, so-called matter can have no power.

Let the man, the practical man, soon find it to be producing a revolutionizing effect upon his life; because as he sees that matter is unreal, he perceives also that sin must be equally false.

On page 192 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "In Science, you have no power opposed to God, and the physical senses must give up their false testimony." And a few lines farther on she adds: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and fails, never to rise." But the belief in either one of these is mere delusion. Therefore, just as matter seems to be ever with mankind, so does evil believe. The individual has to cultivate the faculty of at once reversing the false evidence of the senses which testify to matter and evil, and to hold to the truths of being in order to gain the mastery over so-called matter and evil.

The result of this practice is bound to be a raising of the standard of health and morals. No man can conscientiously affirm that Principle is the only real power without to some extent gaining the upper hand over material sense, which is always responsible for sickness; and no man can continue to affirm and understand that the only real power is the power of good without becoming better morally as well as physically. He begins to see how "with God all things are possible," and that "it is the same God which worketh all in all."

Christian Science is radically changing the human point of view. There is great need of the change. It is over nineteen hundred years since Christ Jesus delivered his message of peace

and good will to the world, proclaiming the omnipotence of God. In the interval the world has remained to some extent asleep in the belief that matter is real and has power. Today a call louder than has ever been raised since Jesus' time reaches humanity through Christian Science, proclaiming the absolute truth that there is only one real power in existence—the power of Principle. As the call is heard and responded to men awaken from the dream that life is in matter, and, in proportion to their understanding of Principle, they are healed of their sickness and cleansed from their sins.

"In our age Christianity is again demonstrating the power of divine Principle, as it did over nineteen hundred years ago, by healing the sick and triumphing over death." (Science and Health, p. 232.) As the Psalmist has written: "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God."

The Deliverer Comes From the Plain

"The Deliverer comes always from the plain. . . . The greatest of our mighty men was one who stood among us in such simple guise that even those that sat at meat with him dreamed not of his greatness. By birthright he was of the South. Father and mother, dwelt in the shadow of the Kentucky 'knobs.' The destiny of the 'poor white' brooded over their united lives. . . . Even the slave's contempt was upon such. . . . The débris of a people whose prerogative it was to rule, and whose distinctive privilege it was to be served by another. It was a sad estate."

"Such was the genesis of the Deliverer," Albion W. Tourgée wrote in "Hot Ploughshares." "Poverty and ignorance rocked his cradle. Laughter and tears were mingled in his nature. Little by little he came to know himself. More than thirty years he served before he knew that he had a mission to perform. He did not fast in the desert nor flee to the caves for inspiration; but the forest and the stream and the prairie—silence and solitude and distance—nourished the sense of power, revealed him to himself. He had few books and no teachers. Men and nature were the volumes which he studied most assiduously.

"He was not profoundly versed in the lore of the past. His philosophy was direct and simple. He did not waste time in elaborating systems for the future or reasons for the past. . . . The duty of the present and its relations to the nearer future he perceived with the utmost clearness. Uncultured of mind, and uncouth of limb, none looked to him for leadership of thought. Yet his words were like winged arrows. He used the dialect of the people, and spoke directly to their hearts.

"To him the nation was the sum of all excellence. Flaws in it were like spots in the sunshine. He revered the Constitution no less than its most devoted worshiper. To him it was the guarantee of all that made liberty desirable. He hated slavery as an enemy of the dominant race. He felt himself wronged through generations by its blight. It was not pity for the slave that moved him to oppose the system, so much as dread of the system itself. . . . He did not profess to be more profoundly versed in the philosophy and history of this question than others. He followed gladly where others led. . . . The function reserved to him was to perceive with unequalled clearness the consequence of admitted facts, to impress them upon the popular heart as no one else had ever done, and then to find a way to avert the peril that impended. Sprung from the people, his reverence for their will and belief in their ultimate decision were so great that he was sometimes deemed a demagogue. He was not one, however, who bowed to the half-formed will of the people, but sought to bring them up to his own conviction—not with reproaches and sneers, arrogance or scorn, but with unceasing humility, a never failing good temper, and a sincerity of statement that in the end won his way to the popular heart.

As a philanthropist he was inferior to many, as a student of history and politics he was easily distanced; as a fervid and impassioned orator he was excelled by thousands; but as one who saw the peril of the hour and had power to make the voice of the people the voice of God, he was foremost.

"All the unconscious that his words were the master-key of the situation, Abraham Lincoln rose at once from obscurity to the very front rank of his age, when he put forth as the basis of his momentous struggle in which he was about to engage this proposition: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . The American nation must be all free or all slave.'

"Henceforth there was but one question: 'Free or slave, which?' In every man's consciousness it became a ceaseless refrain. To the objection that nothing could be done without violating the Constitution there was but one answer: 'Free or slave?' There was in this no attack upon the compact made between the States, or 'the sacred pledge which the fathers gave.' It was not an appeal to a 'higher law,' and yet there was no further room for the excuse: 'It is no concern of ours.'

"The chiefs in the anti-slavery movement had no thought of acknowledging him as their leader. Seward and Sumner and Wade and Greeley and Chase and Giddings and Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips and a hundred more, would have laughed at the idea of this son of the prairie stepping up before them and occupying for all time unquestioned pre-eminence as the Great Emancipator.

"But the force of a blow must be judged by results, and the power of the man who gives it by the ease with which it is delivered. Lincoln estab-

lished a right to the foremost place when by a single sentence he made victory not only possible, but inevitable—fused a thousand discordant motives into one, and brought the anti-slavery struggle down from the domain of humanitarian theory to the level of tangible and universal interest."

"Nothing provoked him to anger, and he made answer to no aspersion.

Unswerving in his faith in the wisdom and fidelity of the people, he

I Watch the Mowers, as They Go

I watch the mowers, as they go
Through the tall grass, a white-sleeved row.

With even stroke their scythes they swing,

In tune their merry whetstones ring.

Behind, the nimble youngsters run.

And toss the thick swaths in the sun.

occupied a little garret room in Devonshire Terrace, at the very top of the house. He had taken the greatest pains and care to make the room as pretty and comfortable for his two little daughters as it could be made. He was often dragged up the steep staircase to this room to see some new print or some new ornament which we children had put up, and he always gave us words of praise and approval. He encouraged us in every possible way to make ourselves

Lincoln, the Man of the People

The color of the ground was in him,

the red earth;

The smack and tang of elemental things;

The rectitude and patience of the cliff;

The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;

The friendly welcome of the wayside well;

The courage of the bird that dares the sea;

The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;

The pity of the snow that hides all scars;

The secrecy of streams that make their way;

Beneath the mountain to the rifted rock;

The tolerance and equity of light

That gives as freely to the shrinking flower;

As to the great oak flaring to the wind.

—Sprung from the West,

The strength of virgin forests braced his mind,

The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.

Up from log cabin to the Capitol,

One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—

To send the keen ax to the root of wrong,

Clearing a free way for the feet of God,

And evermore he burned to do his deed

With the fine stroke and gesture of a king;

He built the rail-pile as he built the State,

Pouring his splendid strength through every blow,

The conscience of him testing every stroke,

To make his deed the measure of a man.

So came the Captain with the mighty heart;

And when the judgment thunders split the house,

Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest.

He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again

The rafters of the Home. He held his place—

Held the long purpose like a growing tree—

Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down

As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,

Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,

And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

—Edwin Markham.



Courtesy of the Boston Art Club, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Mower," from a wood block by J. J. Lankes

trod alone the pathway which his genius first discerned, along dizzy heights, through fateful fens, in the darkness and in the light; never going too fast to enable the people to follow his course, and never moving too slowly when once assured of the support which was necessary to success; undaunted by fear and unblinded by ambition, until the end was reached and his work accomplished.

</div

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

Scotland, England, and the Drink Traffic

"IN THE same way that all eyes were fixed on the men who fought our battles in the war, the temperance reformers in Britain, the dominions, and on the Continent will be watching the people of Scotland. It will be a great disappointment to these friends if Scotland fails; but, on the other hand, if victory is won, it will be a great stimulus to others all over the world to go and do likewise." So did Mrs. Lloyd George, in an able speech at Glasgow recently indicate the importance, not only to the Scots people, but to the world, of the great stand for prohibition which Scotland is privileged to make, this year, under the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1920.

Under this act, which finally received the royal assent on August 15, 1913, it is provided that, after a lapse of eight years, dating from June 1, 1912, the people of Scotland shall be endowed with powers of local option in regard to the liquor traffic. Licensing, therefore, as a matter of right and apart from the wishes of the people, is already a thing of the past in Scotland, and when the municipal and county council elections are held, next November, every burgh, ward, and parish in the country will have a chance to define the future status of the drink traffic within its borders. The electors will have a right to say what they wish in one of three directions: First, they can vote for no license, and thus secure prohibition; second, they can vote for the limitation of licenses, and these will be reduced by one-fourth; third, they can vote for no change, and conditions will remain as they are. On August 15 next, the clerk of the local authority will be ready to issue forms for a requisition of a poll, which forms must be signed by at least one-tenth of the electors. They will be lodged in September, duly advertised, kept available for inspection, and, in November, as already stated, the matter will go to the polls.

For many months past, all the great temperance societies in Scotland have been devoting themselves to the work of securing the best results from this opportunity. In order to prevent overlapping, Scotland has been divided up into districts, a certain number being allotted respectively to the Scottish Temperance League, the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, and the International Order of Good Templars (Grand Lodge of Scotland); whilst the British Women's Temperance Association has agreed to assist in all districts. The aim is, of course, a "No license" vote.

Meanwhile, Scotland is sharing with the rest of the United Kingdom in the general policy of the government in regard to the liquor traffic, a policy which, for more than a year past, has been all in the direction of reverting to pre-war conditions. Writing on the situation, some time ago, George B. Wilson, political and literary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, pointed out that the government had promised that the output of beer for the year ending March 31, 1920, should be "no less and probably greater than in the year ending March 31, 1914"; and that it had decided to increase the supply of spirits by 7,000,000 proof gallons. Now, if all the liquor available for consumption is consumed, the liquor consumption of the country for the year ending the 31st of next month, in beer and spirits, would amount to 37,500,000 barrels of beer and 21,400,000 gallons of spirits. Mr. Wilson reckoned the consumption of wine at about 18,000,000 gallons, the cost of the whole being no less than £400,000,000, as against £170,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1914.

The position is unquestionably a very serious one. A sum of £400,000,000 would be sufficient to pay the interest on the entire war debt of the country. And yet, at a time when statesmen are ostensibly doing everything, and are most certainly saying anything to impress upon the people of the country the paramount necessity for economy, they are encouraging the waste and worse than waste, annually, of a sum sufficient, if properly applied, to wipe out, at one stroke, the results of the war, as far as the interest on the national debt is concerned. Further, looking at the matter even on this lower plane, the simple waste of £400,000,000 annually is very far from being the only disadvantage accruing to the country from this policy. As Prof. Gilbert Murray pointed out recently, in a speech in the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, if the United Kingdom adheres to its present policy in regard to the liquor traffic, it will not only fall behind in the race for industrial efficiency, but will sink to a lower level of civilization all round. Indeed, there is one thing in regard to prohibition which every month that passes establishes more certainly: it is that, in the future, the drinking nation will be quite unable to compete, in the great world of industry, with the prohibition nation. Not only is the United Kingdom at the present time saddled with a standing charge on her resources of a sum equal to twice her entire budget expenditure before the war, but she is working under all the handicaps which drink inevitably imposes.

Mrs. Lloyd George was, therefore, certainly not exaggerating when she said that temperance reformers everywhere had their eyes on Scotland. Scotland has an opportunity, this year, to do a great thing for England, Ireland, and Wales. Drink, south of the border and across the Channel, could never long survive a really effective "no license" vote in Scotland.

Hoover and the Conventions

MR. HOOVER'S recent statement is bound to strengthen the popular impression of him as a doer of deeds rather than a politician. His honest stand that he is not an avowed candidate for the presidency, but that he will vote with whichever party shall have what seems to him the stronger platform, may not lead to his immediate

idolization by either the Republicans or the Democrats. A frankly individual non-partisan is a somewhat new figure in American national politics. Frequently the free lance has appeared in local or state campaigns. But one of the essentials for a presidential candidate, in previous national elections, has seemed to be at least a general sort of previous adherence to one party or the other. Whether or not Mr. Hoover has shown even any such general preference in the past does not appear.

There can be no question that the coming campaign, if it is to lead to any real solution for present tangled exigencies, will require the best efforts of candidates with the broadest possible views and the utmost courage in the maintenance of what is nearest right in the circumstances. Many estimable gentlemen have been mentioned for the presidency already. Concerning most of them, however, there hardly seems to be more than the average of dignified receptivity which voters have observed many times before in the native and favorite sons of numerous states. Possibly this is because, in a time of tremendous doings, when a number of men may have developed the greatness necessary to carry on great tasks, it is the more difficult for one to stand out more strongly than another. If all governors, senators, and Cabinet officers were really Lincolns, however, there would be little need for any one towering figure. That genuine joining of all qualities which make for greatness in the earnest desire to bring about what is right for all concerned is, of course, what the United States, like every other country, most needs in these days of reconstruction.

A thorough comprehension of temperance and prohibition is one of these essential qualities. As Mr. Bryan has said, in his telegram from Miami, Florida, to the Washington Herald, "Every Democratic candidate and every Republican candidate will have to state his position on this subject. It is safe to predict that both parties will declare for the enforcement of prohibition and will nominate candidates whose records will be a guarantee against any return to the saloon." Another essential quality is that kind of peace-loving nature which is vigorously determined to make use of every means, including the true idea of the League of Nations, for the real replacement of war with basic cooperation that depends on Principle alone. A third, correlative with these two, is the democracy of understanding that will not cling in the slightest to any of the outworn methods of autocracy, even to such as were temporarily endured by America at war.

Mr. Hoover's declaration, fearless though it is as far as it goes, is, therefore, but an incomplete preliminary statement on some of these essentials. Each of the great conventions next summer, if it actually represents the feeling of the public, will be eager to nominate the strongest possible candidate, regardless of whether or not he has been a stalwart partisan. By further carefully considered but energetic utterances, especially on the subject of the enforcement of prohibition, Mr. Hoover can aid much in raising the right sort of standard, for both parties. To him, his own nomination and election must continue to matter little. And for every one else who has been mentioned for the presidency, personal ambitions must sooner or later give way completely to the popular demand for government that is truly right. The public will watch with the utmost interest the readjustment of the politicians to the post-war standards, such as Mr. Hoover is in some measure expressing.

The French and the Arab in Syria

It is quite certain that all is not as well as it might be in Syria. True, Mr. Lloyd George announced in the British House of Commons, a short time ago, that the tension in that country had "sensibly relaxed." Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the recent clash between the French and the Arabs at Baalbek, on the kind of no man's land which now exists between the French "sphere of influence" and the "Arab kingdom" was a very symptomatic engagement. The fact of the matter is that the Arabs, headed by the able Emir Feisul, are quite unable to see the relevancy of "traditional policies," where the future of Syria is concerned, or the cogency of the time-honored doctrine of "compensations," as enunciated by European diplomacy. They are, as a consequence, entirely opposed to the idea of allowing such considerations to influence the delimitation of their new state. The Sykes-Picot agreement, secured by France from Great Britain at a time of considerable stress, namely, in 1916, may declare that the Syrian coast, from Tyre to Alexandretta, Cilicia, and most of Southern Armenia, from Sivas to Diarbekir, is to become "French." The Arabs, however, do not see the necessity. The Emir Feisul, their spokesman, indeed, made it quite clear, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper, some time ago, that, with all due respect to the agreements which had been made over the heads of the Arabs, he did not intend to recognize them, or to appeal to them, even where favorable to the Arab cause. "I do not take my stand," he said on that occasion, "on what is called the Sykes-Picot agreement, nor any other secret agreement that may exist. I take my stand on that fundamental right of nations to freedom for which the whole war was fought, and which has been acknowledged by President Wilson and all the leading allied statesmen."

It is this, of course, that is causing all the tension. The Syrian question, like the whole of the Near Eastern question, is still an open question. The borders of the new Arab kingdom have not yet been delimited, and France's "special" position in Syria has not yet been finally upheld. France, however, is certainly acting as if there were no doubt whatever about it. General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner in Syria and commander-in-chief of the army in the Levant, is applying himself to his task with zeal. There is nothing temporary about his policies. His reforms and enterprises go to the root of things. Today, he contemplates the introduction of French currency; tomorrow he undertakes the completion of the German harbor works at Alexandretta. He receives deputations from all manner of "leading people"; makes patriotic speeches; listens to patriotic speeches, and alludes, as a matter of course, to the "French protectorate over Syria." It is

quite in vain that the Arab press at Beirut, for instance, points out that Article XXII of the covenant of the League of Nations provides that the Syrian people shall be independent, with no reservations save that they shall choose a mandatory power to assist them for a period by cooperation and support. General Gouraud is quite evidently satisfied that he has come to stay, and is determined to see if he cannot achieve for himself, in Syria, a name similar to that which General Lyautey achieved in Morocco.

Morocco, however, is not Syria. "The Arabs will fight the French," said the Emir Feisul in the interview already referred to, "if the French, in any way, interfere with our claims to independence." Those who know the part which the Arab armies played in the war in the Mid East recognize that this is no idle threat. Mr. Lloyd George may be right. "Tension" may have "sensibly relaxed," but tension will never be entirely dissipated until it is made perfectly clear to the Arab peoples, and other peoples concerned, that they are not to be sacrificed to the so-called exigencies of diplomacy.

School for Apprentices

For several years and even decades before the war, a notable development in the status of skilled labor, in Great Britain, was the decay of the apprenticeship. A practice, at one time universal in all trades and professions, was indeed steadily falling into desuetude. In part, no doubt, this was due to rapid division and subdivision of labor. Where, at one time, a man to be a useful workman had to know how to do many things and to handle many tools, later on, with the minute subdivision of labor in a modern factory, it became necessary for him only to learn how to do a very few things, and to handle a very few tools, in order to be a most useful man on his particular job.

The war, however, showed, within a very short time, the tremendous value of an all-round training, no matter in what branch of his work a man might subsequently specialize, and brought about a movement to revive the idea of the apprenticeship, adapted to modern needs. To this end the Skilled Employment Association has done much good work, and now Dublin has given the lead in another development by founding a day apprenticeship school. All students will be duly registered or indentured as apprentices, and no effort, it is clear, will be spared in order to transform them into skilled workmen. That the plan has been taken up with enthusiasm in Dublin is shown by the fact that some 200 boys sat for the first entrance examination.

In order to make the school as widely available as possible, a certain number of scholarships are provided, and also a certain number of free places. The holder of the scholarship is to receive a maintenance allowance, whilst the winners of the free places are to be supplied with all books and instruments which they may require, free. The scheme is said to be unique in the United Kingdom, and probably in Europe. However this may be, it certainly would seem to be a valuable scheme, and might well be adopted in other cities.

Abraham Lincoln

IN VARIOUS ways and from unexpected sources, the American people, and the people of the world for that matter, seem always to be gaining new perspectives and new lights upon the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. It was, of course, to be expected that passing years would give to the world a clearer understanding of the conditions, complex and confusing at the time, which combined, in the eventful years following Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States in 1860, to bring about the fulfillment of his purpose of emancipating the slaves. This better understanding, gained by a less distorted vision, in which sectionalism and selfishness are no longer confusing notes, has allowed the people of the world, especially the people of the North and South of the United States, to estimate at somewhere near its true worth the service of him who is said to have declared, when asked if he would accept the nomination to the presidency: "It makes a man humble to be so chosen; so humble that no man but would say 'no' to such bidding if he dare."

Yet it seems, despite all the sidelights cast upon Lincoln and his times, that the depths of his character, his resourcefulness, humor, pathos, tenderness, stubbornness, vision, and courage have never really been plumbed. At intervals there appear "intimate" biographical histories of Lincoln. In them there is always something new, entertaining, and elevating. The student or casual reader feels repaid, realizing that some better point of view has been gained. Again, a poem may shed a ray lighting a corner heretofore obscured. A master hand may carve out, in rugged, homely contour, a bust or a heroic statue, another statue of Lincoln. In its outlines some one, somewhere, finds delineated the characteristic—forceful, appealing, confiding, stubborn, courageous, or fanciful—which he believes Lincoln to have possessed predominantly. Not long ago the life work of Lincoln was dramatized, this time by an Englishman, who has the thoughtfulness to apologize for what he fears will be regarded as his presumption in attempting to deal so intimately with peoples and times with which he is presumed not to be over familiar. But there is no presumption in such an undertaking, and no apology is necessary. Abraham Lincoln, when he left his law office in Springfield, Illinois, to assume the great trust which his countrymen had imposed upon him, emerged from the realm of provincialism and entered an arena of thought and action which was boundless. The work which he undertook was not that of allaying or arbitrating sectional strife and discord, except as the issues arising affected the question of human rights everywhere. His work was the work of the world; his task, which he undertook so courageously, yet with many misgivings, was the tearing down of a great barrier which selfishness, ignorance, greed, and prejudice had placed in the path of human progress.

And so it befalls, naturally and logically, since the people of the whole world are the beneficiaries of Lincoln's solicitude and sacrifice, that his historians, his critics, the portrayers and delineators of his character in

tome or epitome, in sculpture, painting, verse, anecdote, or drama, are those everywhere who have caught, or believe they have caught, from the beacon his hand held aloft, an illuminating, guiding light.

Editorial Notes

THE question of cost in a great political undertaking is not the most important one, but it may be an important one. In the proposal to enforce military service in the United States the great question is the question of Principle, but the question of cost is subsidiary exceedingly important. Germany, with half the population of the United States, spent, previous to the war, some 1,200,000,000 marks, or \$300,000,000, on her army. Any person who knows the economic difference between 1914 and 1920, and the difference in cost between Germany and the United States, would probably come to the conclusion that Mr. McKellar, the Senator from Tennessee, who is also a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, was not exaggerating when he declared that the proposed scheme of military reorganization would cost the country \$1,500,000,000 a year. The country would, indeed, probably be extremely fortunate if it got off with that.

WHEN J. H. Thomas, the general secretary of the National Union of Railways, in Great Britain, declared that the Labor Party's difficulties arose not through the cleverness of the other parties but through jealousies in its own ranks, he showed clearly that he had grasped the aspect of that "charity which begins at home" which looks within for the cause of its own troubles. When he added, however, that the British workman would have to work a quarter harder than before the war, the French twice as hard, and the German eighteen times as hard, he seems not to have fully realized the salutary effect of work, because what he referred to as a hardship may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

THERE seems to be sound common sense in the call for coal sent by Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts to the Federal Director of Railroads. If the coal is in cars, at tidewater in Virginia, waiting a ship that does not come, why not, as the Governor says, send this coal to meet the present New England need, release its cars to the Virginia wharves by the time a ship is ready to take it on board? Federal direction might seem to be just the agency that could bring these nice considerations into active adjustment.

IT IS worth noting that a leading public service corporation in Connecticut, in need of fifty men to shovel snow, advertises for them in the Yale News. Evidently university students are not altogether outside the labor market, at least, not when, as the company so carefully states, "the remuneration will be 41 cents an hour."

IT WOULD appear that the Germans in the first and second zones in Schleswig, where plebiscites are being held, are rather in a dilemma. In the event of the votes being in favor of a return of these zones to Denmark, the Germans will be confronted with the question of going back to their beloved "Vaterland" or staying behind so as to avoid the heavy war taxes in Germany. It would seem to be a case of love of country versus love of money.

FOR many Americans, the news that President Menocal of Cuba has invited the famous old college fraternity, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, to hold its annual session in Cuba this year will be the first intimation they have had that the Chief Executive of the island Republic was himself educated professionally at an American college. It was at Cornell, in New York State, however, that he got his training as a civil engineer, and that his experience there now serves as a reason for taking his old college fraternity across the Gulf for its annual meeting is an interesting illustration of pleasant international relationships such as are likely to develop increasingly as the young men of Spanish-speaking countries come north for their professional degrees.

TO SAY that Labor has growing aspirations is to put the case mildly. Summed up in the phrase "a higher standard of living," Labor's demands have not stopped short at better homes, better schools, better working conditions, and better pay. They have been extended to include cultural development, which, in the opinion of M. E. Bevin, who presented the case for the dockers at the court of inquiry in London, means as much to Labor as it does to the middle and upper classes. No one will disagree with Mr. Bevin. In fact, one is tempted to go further and say that the laboring class is more in need of cultural development than the other two. To grant this request would be ipso facto to start Labor on the road to a fuller appreciation of the other man's position.

THE allied extradition list has not been without its humorous side, at least to those whose names were not on it. Owing, however, to the fact that many of the individuals demanded by the Allies were simply specified as Mr. So-and-So, the appearance of the name struck terror to the heart of many a citizen. For example, one such name was "Mr. Müller," and the Admiralty was literally overwhelmed by callers of that name, immediately after the publication of the list, asking for further particulars. Had each of the inquirers a guilty conscience?

SOME day somebody will certainly find a real use for sawdust. Merely as a source of industrial alcohol this by-product of the sawmills is interesting, and perhaps there is even a better hint in the report that a young British officer, perfecting an idea developed by his war service in France, has invented a stove that will use sawdust as fuel. Details of this proposed method are not given, but the great heaps of waiting material that are monuments to the waste involved in the best of sawmill processes are some measure of the saving involved in the idea of "sawdust to burn."